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SERIALS DIVISION

Iraqis' Unspoken Thoughts

Fear Is in Plentiful Supply in the Bazaars of Baghdad

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Off to one side of the sparkling glass and marble lobby of a modern hotel overlooking the languid Tigris River, a young woman was talking about the start of school in a few days and her brother's children.

Then she cast her eyes around the room, dropped her voice to a whisper and switched subjects.

"You must know things are not as they seem here," she said. "We don't accept these things. But we can't say anything.

"So many people would like to talk to you," she continued. "I would like to talk to you. But bad things would happen. People disappear."

In the old part of the city, in the maze of alleys of the traditional marketplace, merchants offering spices, candles and bolts of cotton and silk fell silent when a shopper's questions shifted to subjects broader than the asking price.

In the crowded passageways, filled with fragrances and the hum of treading, murmuring legions, a man in a turban and his counterparts in the far more prevalent sport shirts and slacks rarely made eye contact with an American reporter. Sometimes though, silent men would lean close when a merchant spoke to the reporter. And more than once rough-looking men stared when notes were jotted on a tiny slip of paper.

This week, a middle-level government official was rambling on about the greatness of the Hussein regime when he noticed that notes were being taken and stopped short.

"Don't put my name down," he said. "They would kill me."

In Baghdad, that kind of statement is not hyperbole.

A diplomat with long experience in Baghdad cautioned reporters against trying to talk to Iraqis on the streets. "It may be the last thing they do in their lives," he said.

Diplomats, who are generally kept at arms length from the secretive government, said they did not know how many executions occurred annually in Iraq. But they said Mondays and Thursdays are hanging days in the prisons.

> **'I would like to talk to you. But bad things would happen. People disappear.'**
> **A woman in Baghdad**

Baghdad, which has literally risen up from the desert, is a visually discordant city, covered with blocky, sand-colored houses and low apartment buildings and dotted with new steel and glass towers. There seem to be no rules about billboards and signs; some buildings and balconies are plastered with metal rectangles announcing this law firm or that dentist in flowing Arabic script.

Stately rows of bushy date palms and shaggy eucalyptus trees provide shade throughout the city, which these days is unvaryingly clutched in daytime by dry, uncomfortable heat, well beyond 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 centigrade).

In the evenings, when it is cooler, Iraqis like to gather at little lantern-lit cafes on the banks of the Tigris and share platters of fresh fish grilled over open pits.

Iraq holds the world's second largest reserves of oil after Saudi Arabia, and the boulevard that follows the meandering route of the Tigris is crowded with late-model Japanese cars and orange and white taxis and the occasional red double-decker bus, looking as if it had strayed from London.

Stores along the main business streets and stalls in the modern Arab Market are filled with French and English perfumes and aftershaves. But Iraqi-made shoes and stiff, rough fabric suits are being sold here rather than fancy and expensive designer things from abroad.

Iraq's oil wealth has brought it a lot of money. But it cost more than $100 billion to battle Iran for eight years and the nation has accumulated a foreign debt of $60 billion.

Still, the socialist-oriented government recently finished a major hospital building program and there are several universities. Free education and health care are among the innovations of President Saddam Hussein.

"A lot of Iraqis actually like Saddam Hussein," a diplomat said. "He's improved life for many people and he's taught them to be proud. They won a

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Ruth Fremson/ Reuters

Captain Jim Glasgow of the U.S. Air Force climbing into the cockpit of an A-10A jet at an air base in Saudi Arabia. The jet, belonging to the 23d Tactical Fighter Wing, is designed for anti-tank patrols.

Iran and China May Ship Food To Baghdad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iran and China indicated Thursday that they may send food and medicine to Iraq despite the United Nations economic embargo.

Iraq also announced that it was sending Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to Iran for talks Sunday, the first such high-level visit in 10 years.

There were these related developments Thursday:

- Iraq said it was drafting more reserves, including officers, to bolster its one-million-member armed forces.
- King Hussein of Jordan ended talks on the Gulf crisis with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq in Baghdad, the Iraqi press agency, INA, said. The agency report did not disclose any outcome of the talks.
- Algerian Muslim fundamentalists gave implicit support to Saddam Hussein's call for a holy war against the West and pro-Western Arab rulers. The newspaper of the Islamic Salvation Front urged Muslims everywhere to prepare to take up arms against what it called corrupt Arab regimes and foreign hegemony.
- At the United Nations, Iraq accused the United States of an "illegal act of piracy" for seizing the Iraqi ship Zanoobia, bound for Basra with what it said was a cargo of foodstuffs. It carried tea. Iraq's UN representative, Amir Anbari, called on the international community to "take appropriate measures to prevent such acts of aggression and ensure that food and medicines do reach the Iraqi people."

President Hashemi Rafsanjani said last month that Iran would abide by the sanctions aimed at forcing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, which it invaded Aug. 2.

But a newspaper allied with Mr. Rafsanjani, the Tehran Times, said Thursday that food and medicine may by sent to Iraq despite the sanctions.

China, welcoming a surprise visit on Thursday by Iraq's deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, hinted it may send food and medicine to Baghdad.

The UN resolution establishing the sanctions "clearly stipulates that the embargo against Iraq does not include supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs in humanitarian circumstances," said Li Jinhua, a government spokeswoman.

"And I agree that this point should also be strictly implemented," she said.

Foreign diplomats said Mr. Ramadan would probably meet with Deputy Prime Minister Wu Xueqian and try to dissuade China from moving closer to the tough stance adopted by Western powers in the Gulf.

China has supported Security Council resolutions on the Gulf but has taken a softer line than the other permanent members — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. It has called for an Arab solution and condemned possible use of force by the "big powers" as risking all-out war.

The spokeswoman reiterated Beijing's position that Iraq should withdraw its forces from Kuwait and that Kuwait's sovereignty should be respected.

China has major economic interests in the region and was once Iraq's third biggest arms supplier. Diplomats said Beijing appeared to be honoring its pledge to halt arms supplies.

"China is one of a handful of waffling countries on the question of supplying food," a Western diplomat said. "It would not surprise me if they are going to supply food."

There are more than 5,000 Chinese citizens in Iraq. Beijing has not announced plans to withdraw them.

India, with the largest contingent of non-Arabs in the Gulf region, told the UN on Wednesday that it

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More Gulf News

Oil prices rose even as Saudi Arabia increased output. Page 15.
Bush will send a taped address to the Iraqi people. Page 2.
Conservative columnists are divided over U.S. involvement. Page 3.
Congress wants U.S. allies to do more in the Gulf crisis. Page 3.

Baker Hints U.S. Could Accept a Tamer Saddam Hussein

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Spelling out U.S. aims in the Gulf, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has signaled for the first time U.S. interest in an outcome that avoids war and leaves the Iraqi leader in place.

In a little-noticed passage in his testimony to Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Baker hinted that the United States could tolerate a tamed Iraq, even with Saddam Hussein and his regime in power.

Mr. Baker repeatedly advocated "containing" and "constraining" the Baghdad regime. He avoided the administration's habit of spicing such discussions with hopes for Mr. Hussein's demise.

The physical elimination of Mr. Hussein has never been an avowed U.S. aim.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But it has been widely assumed that the Bush administration's military intervention would be a political disaster unless the outcome encompassed the overthrow of the Baghdad government.

The Bush administration now has made it plain that the Gulf conflict must end with a resounding victory for the international force arrayed against Iraq, and with an equally plain Iraqi humiliation — but not necessarily Mr. Hussein's replacement.

The Bush administration will offer "no sweetener for Saddam except the opportunity to avoid a war for his country and the chance to save his regime and his neck," a U.S. official said Thursday.

U.S. determination to neutralize Iraq's military potential was confirmed by Mr. Baker. Beyond that, his remarks implicitly outlined a Gulf settlement that would involve radical changes in the balance of power and security arrangements of the oil-rich region.

The factor that makes armed conflict still the most likely outcome, U.S. and European officials say, is the complete lack of interest shown by Mr. Hussein in negotiating. He has remained unyielding on relinquishing Kuwait and all the Western hostages, the two points on which he would have to surrender before any arrangements could be discussed about Iraq's future.

"This is the critical moment in a terrorist situation when police have surrounded a heavily armed terrorist with hostages and shout an offer to him to surrender before an assault becomes inevitable," an official said.

"There are no negotiations, but a lucid terrorist knows that if he lives he will be able to bargain later," the official added.

Mr. Hussein, however, has so consistently miscalculated international reactions that some Western officials suspect that he is incapable of grasping the depth of his predicament. Some say that Mr. Hussein may have become isolated in a mental bunker, believing that his enemies

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Shooting Was Error, Iraq Says

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi government said Thursday that its troops "inadvertently" shot and wounded a fleeing American in Kuwait and pledged that U.S. consular officers will be allowed to travel from Baghdad to monitor his recovery.

The Iraqi statement, which emphasized that the American suffered only a "very slight wound in his hand," appeared designed to prevent Wednesday's shooting incident from escalating the Gulf confrontation any further or precipitating U.S. military action against Iraqi targets.

"I have to confirm here that an American citizen was inadvertently wounded in his hand, and the wound is a very slight wound," said Naji Hadithi, the Information and Culture Ministry's director general for information, who has been acting as government spokesman. He added, "And he is recovering now in the province of Kuwait. Consular access will be shortly given to the American Embassy in Baghdad."

[In Washington, the State Department press officer, Mark Dillen, said, "We hold the Iraqi government responsible for the health and welfare of all American citizens held against their will in Kuwait and Iraq." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[Reports that Iraqi soldiers are using live fire in their efforts to round up foreigners are extremely disturbing, and yet another indication of the lengths to which the Iraqis are willing to go to carry out their inhumane policy of using innocent foreigners as shields while denying them the right to leave," Mr. Dillen said.]

Mr. Hadithi called in U.S. television crews to issue the declaration, indicating that the Iraqi government was eager to get the message swiftly to the Bush administration and the U.S. public. But he said he had no information how the shoot-

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The Associated Press

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher telling an emergency session of Parliament that Britain would send more forces to the Gulf. Page 2.

Kremlin Gets Iraqi Overture

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said Thursday that Baghdad would welcome a more active role by the Soviet Union in finding a diplomatic solution to the crisis in the Gulf.

Addressing a news conference after meeting with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Aziz described the Soviet Union as a "friendly" power and said that Soviet citizens were free to leave Iraq. He contrasted Moscow's willingness to receive Iraqi envoys with what he depicted as Washington's intransigence in handling the crisis.

Baghdad's overture to Moscow three days before an informal U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Helsinki appeared aimed at undermining the anti-Iraq coalition that has taken shape since Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. But Western diplomats in Moscow say there is no evidence of any weakening in the Kremlin's position on the crisis or its support for international sanctions against Iraq.

Mr. Aziz denied speculation that he had asked Mr. Gorbachev to pass on a message from the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, to President George Bush. But he said that Iraq was interested in holding further consultations with the Soviet Union. Baghdad's erstwhile superpower patron and principal arms supplier, after the meeting in Helsinki.

"If the Soviet government would like to play a more active role" in working out a compromise, Mr. Aziz said, "this role would be welcomed by Iraq."

Reiterating an Iraqi offer to consider withdrawing from Kuwait in the context of negotiations on an overall Middle East peace settlement, Mr. Aziz praised the Soviet Union for its "constructive" stand on the Palestinian problem.

The Iraqi minister, who last week had an unsuccessful meeting with the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, accused Mr. Bush and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain of being "bad Christians" and "hypocrites" because, he said, their concern for a few "rich sheikhs" in

See AZIZ, Page 2

Kiosk

Tokyo Summit Set for April

TOKYO (NYT) — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Thursday that Mikhail S. Gorbachev will come to Japan in April for the first visit by a Soviet leader since the Russian Revolution, but he held out little hope of a quick solution to a bitter territorial dispute that has long frozen relations between the two countries.

Becker in Semifinals

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Boris Becker defeated Aaron Krickstein in four sets, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, Thursday and advanced to the semifinals of the U.S. Open tennis tournament.
Earlier article, Page 23.

General News

Columbia's latest grounding hits NASA's morale. Page 7.

Travel

Tourists follow the route of a sainted hermit to Northumberland's coast. Page 11.

Business/Finance

Kawasaki of Japan is to make parts for Europe's Airbus jetliner. Page 15.

Crossword Page 12.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
2,596.29	DM	1.5543
Down 31.93	Pound	1.9132
	Yen	140.70
	FF	5.207

Koreas End Talks, Hail New Tolerance

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The prime ministers of North and South Korea concluded two extraordinary days of talks on Thursday without narrowing their historic disagreements, but both sides hailed what they said was a new atmosphere of tolerance that could lead to progress.

In a sign that the two former enemies could be entering a new period of dialogue, the prime ministers agreed to resume their conversations in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang in about five weeks.

They also said they would start separate discussions on North Korea's proposal that the two countries jointly share one seat at the United Nations, and on methods to reunite families divided since the Korean Peninsula was split at the end of World War II and shattered later by the Korean War.

"We place tremendous importance on these meetings," said Ahn Byung Soo, the North Korean spokesman, at a news conference Thursday evening. "Although there are still differences of opinion, there are also commonalities. The fact that such broad matters have been discussed is meaningful."

Both sides emphasized that they had rejected each other's main proposals, but without the usual tone of accusation that accompany exchanges between them. They regarded it as a success that the highest contacts between the two countries since World War II occurred without a hitch, although there was an inability to agree on a joint statement.

Pyongyang, for example, reiterated its appeal to South Korea to stop trying for a seat for itself in the United Nations, to suspend its joint military exercises with the United States and to release from prison two priests and a young woman who made unauthorized visits to North Korea in the last year.

Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk went further with this message, taking it directly to President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea, who received all the delegates at the Presidential Palace known as Blue House after the talks adjourned.

Mr. Roh was said to have listened to Mr. Yon's proposals without responding, except to offer praise for the general atmosphere. Mr. Roh also asked Mr. Yon to seek a meeting later with President Kim Il Sung, the 78-year-old leader of North Korea.

The South Korean delegate spokesman, Hong Sung Chul, said Seoul was willing to listen to North Korea's ideas about the United Nations, but that the military exercises were essential deterrents to an invasion. He said the jailing of the three visitors to Pyongyang was an internal security matter.

Despite this rejection, Mr. Hong

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Bonn-Moscow Split on Pullout Persists

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

BONN — Soviet and West German negotiators, ending arduous talks on sharing the cost of the Soviet military withdrawal from Germany, were still billions of dollars apart Thursday on the amount to be paid by the Germans, officials said.

The issue must be resolved by Wednesday, when the Germans are scheduled to sign a final settlement with the victorious World War II Allies at the last meeting of the Two-plus-Four talks in Moscow.

Despite the disagreement, officials in Bonn said they were confident that the Soviets would agree to a compromise in time.

"This is a poker game now," an official said. "They want as much money as they can get, we want to spend as little as we can, but they want a result by Wednesday as much as we do."

The Soviet demands, however, come at a time when Bonn is finding the cost of unification high as the unemployment rate soars in East Germany. In addition, Washington has put increased pressure on West Germany to raise its contribution to the military operations in the Gulf.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev agreed in July that Soviet forces — about 360,000 troops and 200,000 dependents — would withdraw from a united Germany over a period of four years and that Germany would help finance the maintenance of the forces, their transportation home and their housing in the Soviet Union.

After a final session lasting 20 hours, Bonn officials said that the West German finance minister, Theo Waigel, and the chief Soviet negotiator, Deputy Prime Minister Stepan A. Sitarian, had drafted a "framework agreement."

But the West German state secretary, Horst Köhler, said at a news briefing that the negotiators remained "widely divergent" on how much the Germans would pay. Officials said that Mr. Kohl would communicate directly with Mr. Gorbachev to secure an agreement.

Bonn officials said that Moscow was evidently using its last leverage over West Germany, the Two-plus-Four agreement, to gain as high a price as possible for the withdrawal. But they said that Mr. Gorbachev was unlikely to go so far as to delay the final signing, especially at a session in Moscow.

The burden of removing its occupation army has been one of Moscow's major concerns in the reunification talks. The Soviet Union has said that it needs housing for 72,000 military families and help with the enormous cost of moving so large a force.

Moscow has also sought help with maintaining the forces while they are still in Germany, because East Germany used to pay the bulk of their costs.

The demands have created the curious phenomenon of Soviet forces being financed by a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally. Both Bonn and Washington have recognized, however, that Moscow simply cannot carry the burden of the withdrawal alone and that it is in Germany's interest not to stir any additional problems in the Soviet military or economy.

According to a West German television report, Moscow wants the West Germans to build 36,000 apartments with shops and schools by 1994 at a cost of 60 billion Deutsche marks ($38 billion) and also to set up four housing complexes for 160 million marks. The Soviets also estimate that it will cost 2.5 billion marks to finance their troops in eastern Germany next year, and they want the Germans to pay half.

The Germans have offered to build 10,000 apartments for 2.3 billion marks, with part of the construction done by West and East German firms. Bonn has agreed to pay half the cost of maintaining the Soviet troops, but it estimates the cost at 1.6 billion marks.

Bush Accepts Offer To Address the Iraqis In a Taped Broadcast

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

TOPEKA, Kansas — President George Bush on Thursday quickly accepted Iraq's offer to give him access to their state-run television, and the White House called on Saddam Hussein to give the president up to 15 minutes to broadcast an unedited message to the Iraqi people.

It was the latest volley in the television-era crisis in the Gulf, which has featured repeated appearances by Mr. Hussein on Western television attempting to justify his invasion of Kuwait and the holding of thousands of hostages.

The Iraqis offered Wednesday to send a film crew from their state-controlled media to "interview" Mr. Bush and broadcast the message.

But the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Mr. Bush would tape his own message using the White House television apparatus.

"The president will tape a message to the Iraqi people in the next few days which will be provided to the Iraqi information minister," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Putting pressure on Mr. Hussein to broadcast Mr. Bush's message whole, Mr. Fitzwater added, "We assume the offer means they will broadcast the message in its entirety and certainly we will make it available to the rest of the world to see."

Mr. Bush, flying from Washington to speak at Republican fund-raiser here, called the Iraqi offer a "real opportunity."

In his speech in Kansas, Mr. Bush said that "hard choices remain" for the United States in the Gulf and called for the continuing support of the American people.

The president delivered a similar message later Thursday in Florida at another fund-raising event.

Late last month, Mr. Bush said that although he was not upset with Mr. Hussein's access to the U.S. television audience, he wished he had the same opportunity in Iraq.

"He's had a real opportunity to present his case to the American people," Mr. Bush said at that time. "I'd like to have a similar opportunity to present our case."

In his speech to help the re-election effort of Governor Mike Hayden of Kansas, Mr. Bush got a warm response when he said America "will not stand by while one country devours another unthreatening country."

He added, "We will stand firm against the aggression now condemned around the world."

The effort, Mr. Bush said, "may not be easy, but it will always be right."

Before leaving for the fund-raising events, Mr. Bush made another round of calls to world leaders to discuss the Gulf situation.

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Bush telephoned the secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to thank him for his recent but unsuccessful efforts to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

He also spoke with President Turgut Ozal of Turkey, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France.

In a call to President Hafez Assad of Syria, Mr. Bush discussed "his perspective" on the events in the Gulf, according to Mr. Fitzwater.

Also Thursday, Mr. Bush lauded Soviet support for the United States in the Gulf crisis, which he said he would discuss with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Sunday in Helsinki.

Britain to Send More Forces to the Gulf

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain announced Thursday that it would send additional forces to the Gulf to supplement its airplanes, warships and ground troops already there.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also said that the government would provide about $4 million more in immediate aid to refugee relief organizations to help deal with the rapidly deteriorating conditions endured by the hundreds of thousands of Asian and Arab workers who have tried to flee Iraq and Kuwait for Jordan.

The exodus began after the Aug. 2 invasion and later annexation of Kuwait by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and the subsequent U.S.-led military buildup.

[President François Mitterrand said Thursday that France would intervene militarily if Iraq attacked any other country in the Gulf region but would not automatically join a U.S. attack on Iraq, Reuters reported from Paris.

["If there were new aggression against a country in the region," Mr. Mitterrand said at a news conference, "France would display solidarity and intervene."

[In answer to a question about what France would do if U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia attacked Iraq, he said he had not been informed of any imminent American action. "I don't know how to answer, because that's not planned. I have not been so informed," Mr. Mitterrand said. "I will only engage France in order to carry out United Nations provisions."]

Mrs. Thatcher's announcement in an emergency debate on the Gulf crisis in the House of Commons did not specify the type or size of the additional forces that Britain would send to supplement the air squadrons and naval ships sent to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Oman since the invasion.

"We believe some additional forces will be needed, and their composition is under consideration," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher added that Britain had now committed itself to provide $10.8 million for refugee relief.

Her predecessor as Conservative Party leader, former Prime Minister Edward Heath, called on Western countries to organize a round-the-clock airlift of refugees from Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait.

The Labor Party opposition leader, Neil Kinnock, and most other speakers explicitly approved the government's actions in sending a force of about 2,000 people in naval ships, aircraft, and ground support units to the area to help deter further Iraqi attacks and help the United States and other countries enforcing the United Nations embargo on trade with Iraq.

But there was no such broad consensus on whether the British forces could go on the attack themselves, unless there was further aggression by Iraq or explicit authorization from the United Nations.

Mrs. Thatcher argued that Britain was not precluded from taking military action under "an inherent right of collective self-defense" under existing UN resolutions.

These, passed in the first three weeks of the crisis, condemned Mr. Hussein's invasion, imposed a trade embargo, demanded unconditional Iraqi withdrawal and restoration of the Kuwaiti government, and authorized minimum force if necessary to enforce the naval blockade.

"We shall not give in to threats and blackmail," Mrs. Thatcher declared, condemning Mr. Hussein's detention of hostages in Iraq and Kuwait. "Our resolve, and that of our partners and allies, is absolute. There can be no compromises."

"In the coming weeks, we must persist," she continued. "There will be calls for compromise. Of course we prefer a peaceful solution, but that must involve the total and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate government."

Defense Ministry officials said they could not say what new forces the government might send to the Gulf, but pointed out that no part of the British contingent already there was composed of ground combat troops.

■ Bonn Denies Report

A West German government spokesman said Thursday that Bonn was still considering the possibility of sending direct financial support for U.S. military forces in the Gulf, news agencies reported.

The spokesman denied a news report that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government had decided against such a step.

"Everything is in the stage of being checked," he said. "Nothing has been ruled out, because there has not been any decision yet."

He noted that Mr. Kohl had already given President George Bush a general commitment of support for the Gulf effort.

In Ankara, Turkish opposition parties and newspapers reacted with grave misgivings Thursday after parliament empowered the government to send forces to the Gulf.

The motion, masterminded by President Turgut Ozal, was passed in parliament Wednesday by 246 votes to 136. It also empowers the government to call in foreign troops to Turkey.

Opinion polls before the vote showed that nearly 80 percent of Turks opposed the idea of troops going abroad.

Most saw the decision as a clear sign that Turkey, the only North Atlantic Treaty Organization country bordering Iraq, would be drawn into any Gulf conflict.

Leading opposition politicians accused Mr. Ozal of wanting war and playing up to the United States for financial reward.

"Turkey is now on the brink of involvement in the Gulf," the liberal newspaper Milliyet said in a front-page headline.

A state minister, Gunes Taner, said after a late-night cabinet meeting that there was "no predetermined, planned or prepared date" for sending troops or warships to the Gulf.

It was the third time in the history of modern Turkey that such a motion has been passed. The others concerned the Korean War and the 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

(AP, Reuters)

Frédérique Lenagerge/Reuters
Mr. Aziz pausing at the news conference in Moscow on Thursday.

AZIZ: *Gesture to Soviets*

(Continued from page 1)

Kuwait was not matched by a concern for poor Palestinians.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, rejected Iraqi attempts to link a solution to the Gulf crisis to other Middle East problems, saying that this would "put off solution of the conflict in question indefinitely."

But he said there was "an element of truth" in Iraq's contention that the UN Security Council should implement all its resolutions, including a demand that Israel withdraw from the West Bank.

Western diplomats in Moscow believe that the Kremlin's willingness to engage Baghdad in a dialogue is motivated in part by a concern for the safety of the Soviet citizens in Iraq, including 193 military specialists.

But Mr. Aziz said Thursday that the restrictions being applied to other foreigners did not apply to the Soviets.

"They can stay in our country or leave it," he said.

Mr. Gerasimov said there were still about 6,000 Soviet citizens in Iraq, including teachers, doctors and the small contingent of military advisers — down from around 8,000 before the Gulf crisis began.

"It is a lot and we are very concerned," he said, welcoming as "good news" Mr. Aziz's statement that they were free to leave.

Mr. Gerasimov denied that the Soviet military experts had had any foreknowledge of Iraq's plans to invade Kuwait, saying that they remained "in the shadow."

Mr. Bush is expected to use the weekend summit meeting to press Mr. Gorbachev to withdraw the advisers, a move so far resisted by Moscow on the grounds that it could jeopardize the fate of other Soviet citizens in Iraq, as well as the repayment of outstanding loans.

BAKER: *U.S. Might Accept a Tamer Saddam Hussein*

(Continued from page 1)

will settle for nothing less than his destruction.

The U.S. vision of a stabilized Gulf, as sketched by Mr. Baker, would drastically humble Iraq. Even after Baghdad complied with United Nations resolutions demanding withdrawal from Kuwait and the freedom of all hostages, major concessions would remain.

While Mr. Baker seemed to entertain the possibility of a protracted balance of terror in the Gulf, Iraq's nuclear ambitions, chemical weapons and ballistic missiles can intimidate Saudi Arabia and pose a wider threat.

Western pressure on Baghdad cannot be expected to lessen without halting these programs, perhaps by an arms-control regime submitting Iraq to intrusive inspections similar to those in U.S. and Soviet nuclear installations.

Kuwait could be protected by a United Nations force on the Iraqi border that would include Arab and Western units.

The Western military presence would consist mainly of warships and substantial air power, probably based in Bahrain and Oman.

U.S. troops would not have to remain in Saudi Arabia, where their presence is politically destabilizing because of Muslims' objections to seeing non-Muslims so close to the holy places of Islam.

Any outcome short of the destruction of Iraq's military potential is opposed by U.S. conservatives, who say that a mutual security pact will erode because of political weaknesses in Western democracies and the Arab countries.

But many conservatives would support a unilateral Bush administration approach along these lines, officials say. If the European allies declined to join the long-term Gulf mission, the United States would be the paramount Western influence in a region economically vital to Europe and Japan.

Once stability was restored, Kuwait and its Arab neighbors might improve Iraq's deep-water access to the Gulf with a long-term lease on unpopulated Kuwaiti islands near the Iraqi coast.

But none of these arrangements publicly draws even speculation from Western officials these days because they are eager to keep the spotlight on Iraq's refusal to budge on Kuwait and the hostages.

HOSTAGES: *Baghdad Says Shooting of American Was Unintentional*

(Continued from page 1)

ing occurred except that it was "by accident."

Reports in Washington said the American was shot in the hand as he tried to escape from Iraqi soldiers who came to his door. He may have injured his leg by falling from a window after being shot during the escape attempt, the reports added. The man was not identified.

An unknown number of American and other Western men have been taken into custody by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait and forced to remain at strategic locations in Iraq to serve as human shields against the danger of U.S. bombing strikes. For this reason, most U.S. men in Kuwait have been lying low in their homes or apartments to avoid detection.

Mr. Hadithi specified that the consular access would be granted only to officials from the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. This was designed to bolster Baghdad's insistence that Kuwait is now a permanent part of Iraq, a contention rejected by the United States.

Asked why U.S. diplomats in Kuwait could not visit the wounded American, Mr. Hadithi replied, "There are no embassies in Kuwait. The American Embassy is in the capital, in Baghdad."

The Iraqi government previously has told U.S. diplomats here that they cannot travel to Kuwait without gaining approval seven days before the projected journey. But a Baghdad-based officer was expected to be allowed to leave immediately.

The travel ban was imposed in retaliation for restrictions laid down by the Bush administration on Iraqi diplomats' travel in the United States.

U.S. diplomats in Baghdad and Kuwait, meanwhile, gained authorization from Iraqi authorities for charter flights to transport U.S. women and children out of Kuwait via Baghdad beginning Friday with a flight carrying 175 persons. The evacuation of the about 1,400 U.S. women and children in Kuwait is expected to take about 10 days.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq announced last week that Western women and children, along with Western citizens of Arab origin, are free to go. Blazing the trail, an Iraqi Airways Boeing 707 chartered by Canada flew 139 Canadians, 12 Americans and 10 Irishmen to Ankara on Thursday after processing by Iraqi immigration authorities in Baghdad.

British women who drove to Baghdad in a convoy two days ago said their U.S. counterparts were terrified of capture by Iraqi soldiers. According to reliable reports, many were so frightened that they were hesitant to come out of their homes even on the promise of a flight to Baghdad and onward.

In addition, the reports said, the women recognized that they would have to leave their husbands behind. Mr. Hussein's order allowing Western women and children to leave specifically barred men, who remain liable to become hostages at strategic sites.

■ Iraq Warns Foreigners

Iraq warned Thursday, that anyone trying to leave without permission could face life in prison, The Associated Press reported.

Justice Minister Akram Abdul-Kader said that authorities were reviving a 1987 law that a foreigner violating the entry and exit procedures "will be sentenced to life or temporary imprisonment, and all cash in his possession will be confiscated."

BAGHDAD: *Unspoken Words*

(Continued from page 1)

war. Now they're defying a superpower. It looks like they can do anything they want as a nation and no one can stop them."

Baghdad does not look very much like a city preparing for war. There are no tanks on the streets and not many soldiers. The few in sight, wearing black berets and carrying Soviet-designed Kalashnikov rifles, are generally posted around the edges of strategic traffic circles.

Some soldiers strolling among the shops said they had taken their usual periodic leave, suggesting that the armed forces are not on their highest level of alert.

The signs of war show best on the roofs of some tall and important buildings in the heart of the city. They bristle with anti-aircraft batteries. There are anti-aircraft emplacements along the river, too, and at the international airport.

The city is sprinkled with pictures of Mr. Hussein. Every office and nearly every home has a portrait and he pops up all over town in dark business suits, steel helmets and military parade dress with ribbons and awards across his chest.

In the jauntiest of the photographs, in the lobby of the Ministry of Information, he is shown wearing a tropical straw hat and white sport shirt and looking as if he had just come off a cruise ship.

In the basement of a fanciful four- to five-story turquoise dome that stands split open to the heavens in tribute to Iraq's "martyr warriors" is the Saddam Hussein museum, which holds displays of childhood pictures, old army uniforms and the details of his life.

At one of the more striking war monuments, a larger than life bronze Iraqi airman stands triumphantly atop the actual wreckage of an Iranian jet fighter that was shot down over Baghdad during the long war. Across a courtyard, a portrait of Mr. Hussein, this time in beret and dress blouse, smiles at the pilot.

Airlines Pick Djibouti As Safer Gulf Stopover

Agence France-Presse

DJIBOUTI — Traffic at the international airport here has doubled since mid-August as a result of the Gulf crisis, airport officials said Thursday.

About 40 aircraft are now taking off or landing nightly at the airport. Tensions in the region have led carriers to modify their routes to avoid stopovers in Jidda, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain and Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Fears that the situation could turn worse also have pushed insurance premiums higher.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Gunmen Kill 5 in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Two gunmen opened fire Thursday evening on a crowd at a Johannesburg railroad station, killing five persons and wounding nine, South African police said. All of the victims were believed to be black.

A police spokesman, Colonel Frans Malherbe, said in an interview with the South African Press Association that the men had walked up to a crowd waiting on a platform and opened fire with two handguns. The motive for the attack was not immediately known.

The incident followed the killing of up to five blacks in fighting between rival factions of blacks at a railroad station in Johannesburg's Soweto township on Thursday morning. Soweto and other black townships around the city have been the scene of three weeks of battles between rival factions in which more than 580 people have been killed.

Burma Would Free Dissident Leader

BANGKOK (AP) — Burma's military ruler told a visiting Japanese parliamentarian he would free Burma's leading opposition figure if she went into foreign exile, the Japanese Embassy said Thursday.

Michio Watanabe, a member of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, met Burma's General Saw Maung on Thursday, the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok said. Mr. Watanabe told General Saw Maung that house arrest of Aung San Suu Kyi was "against common sense." The general replied that Ms. Suu Kyi was put under house arrest because of "illegal activities."

She was put under arrest in July last year after criticizing Burma's harsh military rule. The government accused her of subversion. Her party, the National League for Democracy, won the most votes in May elections, but General Saw Maung's government remains in power.

Liberian Leader Gets an Ultimatum

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (NYT) — A group of West African leaders has told President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia that he must resign or they will remove him by force, Liberians close to the negotiations said Thursday.

The ultimatum was issued to Mr. Doe earlier this week by Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, the head of the five-nation West African military force that was sent into Liberia in an effort to end the country's eight-month civil war. Liberian sources said Mr. Doe was given 10 days to respond.

French Slaughter Lambs in Protest

BELLAC, France (Combined Dispatches) — Sheep farmers in central France on Thursday stopped a truck from Scotland carrying 386 lambs, slaughtered them and scattered the carcasses in the gardens of a local government office.

It was the latest in a series of protests by French farmers, who blame falling meat prices on lower-priced imports from Britain and Eastern Europe. At least 19 trucks, including a dozen with British shipments, have been hijacked since June.

The British agriculture minister, John Gummer, urged French authorities Thursday to arrest the farmers. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

NATO to Invite Gorbachev Dec. 17

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO plans to invite Mikhail S. Gorbachev to its headquarters in December, alliance officials said Thursday.

They said that the Soviet president would be asked to attend a scheduled meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers on Dec. 17 and 18, and that the gathering would almost certainly be turned into a summit meeting of alliance leaders.

"The Soviets will be sounded out informally first and then it will be official," a source said. "We reached agreement at a meeting yesterday." Although foreign ministers from members of the Warsaw Pact have visited NATO headquarters, Mr. Gorbachev's presence would set the seal on a new era of East-West relations.

9 Hurt in 3 Madrid Bomb Explosions

MADRID (AFP) — Three bombs left nine persons injured and caused considerable damage in three Madrid buildings Thursday, the police said. The explosions occurred at the Madrid Stock Exchange, where six persons were slightly injured; on the 11th floor of the Economy Ministry, where three persons were hurt, and in a corridor of the Constitutional Council.

An anonymous caller warned the municipal police that a bomb had been placed at the Stock Exchange, the police said, but the device exploded before the bomb squad could get there. Trading was suspended while the police searched the building for a possible second bomb.

Later, a second caller, claiming to speak for the First of October Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Group (known by its initials in Spanish, GRAPO) took responsibility for the bombing, but a police spokesman said that the claim was not being taken seriously.

For the Record

Ivory Coast riot police fired tear gas to break up groups of demonstrators who gathered Thursday in central Abidjan in response to a call by four opposition parties. The police charged into a crowd shouting slogans hostile to the government of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny. *(AFP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Carriers Granted Soviet Routes

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Transportation Department has granted permission to Federal Express and Alaska Airlines to begin air service between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Federal Express will carry only cargo on its flights from New York to Moscow and Leningrad, while Alaska Airlines will carry both passengers and cargo between Anchorage and two Siberian cities, Magadan and Khabarovsk.

American Airlines Gets Top Rating

NEW YORK (UPI) — Seasoned American travelers picked American Airlines as the top domestic carrier and Singapore Airlines as the best of the foreign carriers, a survey reported Thursday. Russia's Aeroflot ended up at the bottom.

Besides Singapore Airlines, the top 10 in overall ratings were Swissair, JAL-Japan Air Lines, SAS, Quantas, Lufthansa, KLM, British Airways, Air France and Varig. In addition to American, the top 10 domestic airlines in best overall ratings were Delta, United, Midway, Piedmont, TWA, Pan Am, Northwest, US Air and Continental.

A brush fire at a resort in Sardinia led to the overnight evacuation of more than 1,000 tourists from the Club Méditerranée facility on Caprera Island off the northern coast, officials said Thursday. There were no injuries; 50 of the resort's 600 bungalows were destroyed. *(Reuter)*

Singapore Airlines will extend its no-smoking ban to include flights to Cebu and Manila in the Philippines; Madras, India; Colombo; Hong Kong and Taipei, beginning Oct. 28. Smoking already is banned on the airline's shorter flights. *(IHT)*

WEATHER

	HIGH °C	HIGH °F	LOW °C	LOW °F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	19	66	14	57	sh
Athens	27	81	22	72	s
Barcelona	28	84	23	73	s
Belgrade	30	86	19	66	s
Berlin	17	63	11	52	sh
Brussels	20	68	11	52	sh
Budapest	21	70	9	48	s
Copenhagen	19	66	9	48	sh
Costa Del Sol	26	79	20	68	s
Dublin	17	63	8	46	sh
Edinburgh	17	63	8	46	sh
Faro	29	84	19	66	s
Florence	28	82	19	66	s
Frankfurt	23	73	9	48	s
Geneva	23	73	8	46	s
Helsinki	14	57	10	50	sh
Las Palmas	27	81	20	68	s
Lisbon	27	81	17	63	s
London	21	70	14	57	sh
Madrid	24	75	13	55	s
Milan	27	81	16	61	s
Moscow	14	57	8	46	sh
Munich	19	66	5	41	s
Nice	28	79	18	64	s
Oslo	16	61	5	41	s
Paris	21	70	13	55	sh
Prague	18	64	7	45	s
Reykjavik	10	50	7	45	r
Rome	28	82	17	63	s
Stockholm	14	57	9	48	sh
Strasbourg	19	66	8	46	s
Venice	23	73	15	59	s
Vienna	20	68	10	50	s
Warsaw	17	63	8	46	s
Zurich	18	64	7	45	s
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	32	90	20	68	s
Istanbul	25	77	16	61	s
Monrovia	30	102	23	68	s
Riyadh	43	109	29	84	s
Tel Aviv	30	86	21	70	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	19	66	11	52	sh

	HIGH °C	HIGH °F	LOW °C	LOW °F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	s
Beijing	33	91	20	68	s
Hong Kong	31	88	27	81	sh
Manila	33	91	25	77	s
New Delhi	38	100	25	77	s
Seoul	32	90	22	72	s
Shanghai	33	91	22	72	s
Singapore	32	90	25	77	t
Taipei	33	91	25	77	t
Tokyo	30	86	23	73	s
AFRICA					
Algiers	32	90	18	64	s
Cape Town	19	66	13	55	r
Casablanca	22	72	12	54	s
Harare	28	82	7	45	s
Lagos	32	90	24	75	t
Nairobi	26	79	12	54	s
Tunis	34	93	19	66	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	12	54	s
Lima	26	79	19	66	s
Mexico City	25	77	11	52	s
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	19	66	s
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	15	59	9	48	r
Atlanta	34	93	21	70	s
Boston	26	79	19	66	s
Chicago	34	93	19	66	s
Denver	32	90	19	66	s
Detroit	32	90	20	68	s
Honolulu	30	86	25	77	s
Houston	32	90	25	77	s
Los Angeles	31	88	23	73	s
Miami	33	91	25	77	t
Minneapolis	32	90	24	75	s
Montreal	26	79	14	57	s
Nassau	31	88	25	77	t
New York	29	84	21	70	s
Phoenix	42	108	27	81	s
San Francisco	21	70	15	59	s
Seattle	24	75	12	54	s
Toronto	28	82	18	64	s
Washington	32	90	22	72	s

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast with showers. Temp. 17 — 8 (63 — 46). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 19 — 10 (66 — 50). MADRID: Partly cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 30 — 13 (86 — 55). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 30 — 20 (86 — 68). PARIS: Overcast with T'st. TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 18 — 7 (64 — 45). ROME: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 14 (82 — 57). Temp. 24 — 25 (90 — 77). HONG KONG: Not Available. MANILA: Rainy. Temp. 33 — 24 (91 — 75). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 28 — 22 (82 — 68). BANGKOK: Showers. (81 — 77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 23 (79 — 73). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 32 — 25

FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: Washington scouts out a peace path and U.S. lawmakers press the president on burden-sharing

Congress Tells Bush Allies Must Do More

By John M. Goshko and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has informed President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d that it wants U.S. allies in Europe and the Middle East to assume a greater share of the financial and military burdens that the Gulf crisis has imposed on the United States.

The congressional attitude was conveyed to Mr. Bush when he met at the White House with members who had just visited the Middle East and to Mr. Baker when he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before he left for Europe and the Middle East on Wednesday night.

Part of the purpose for Mr. Baker's trip will be to discuss ways that the allies can do more to help the United States confront Iraq's aggression against Kuwait.

"A lot of the members talked about the importance of burden-sharing," said the House Democratic leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, "about getting these other countries to do the things that have to be done together to stand up. Whether it's sending troops or writing checks or helping in all that needs to be done, I think that's a very important effort."

Several committee members said they were disturbed by what they perceived as a grudging attitude among some allies about helping the administration. Among them are West Germany and Japan, who are more heavily dependent on Gulf oil than is the United States.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, summing up the prevailing attitude, told Mr. Baker, "These other countries should be reminded that they are helping themselves, not doing the United States a favor."

Mr. Baker replied that other countries had given the United States strong support in the United Nations Security Council and elsewhere to impose "unprecedented, broad sanctions on Iraq." He added that 25 countries had sent military, naval or air forces to the Gulf.

But, he acknowledged, successful international action against Iraq requires what he called "responsibility-sharing rather than burden-sharing." He promised that he and Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady would do more to press the allies for increased cooperation and help.

In raising the burden-sharing issue, most members of Congress avoided mentioning specific countries. But some were clearly referring to West Germany, which has balked at paying part of the costs of the U.S. military buildup, and to Japan, which has been embarrassed by the refusal of union seamen to bring to the Gulf a cargo of vehicles urgently needed by U.S. forces. The ship finally left Thursday.

Representative David E. Bonior, Democrat of Michigan, the chief deputy majority whip in the House, said he would seek to amend a military-authorization bill next week to force Japan to pay the approximately $4.5 billion a year that it costs the United States to station 50,000 troops in Japan.

"Japan can afford to pay for the defense of its own territory — and they can afford to pay for the defense of their oil supplies" in the Gulf, Mr. Bonior said.

At the White House meeting, Mr. Bush was urged to consider sanctions against countries that violate the embargo with air shipments to Iraq. Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, said he had proposed such sanctions against Libya and Yemen, whose aircraft continue flying to Baghdad. But Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said the administration was not prepared to act unilaterally. He said interdicting flights would be "a provocative act."

Mr. Baker, in his subsequent testimony, acknowledged that "there has been some leakage" in the embargo because of the flights. But he said that Washington believed Iraq could not meet its import needs "solely from the air."

If the problem becomes more serious, Mr. Baker added, the United States has the option of seeking Security Council approval to extend its approval for interdiction of shipping to and from Iraq to include air traffic.

Another subject that raised some warning flags on Capitol Hill is the administration's proposal to forgive Egypt's $7 billion military debt. Several Foreign Relations Committee members told Mr. Baker that they were not ready to endorse that idea.

Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, who heads the House appropriations subcommittee that oversees foreign- and military-aid spending, warned that such action should be taken only in the context of a broader solution to the problem of uncollectable debts owed by other countries.

Annalisa Krall/Agence France-Presse
Mr. Baker flanked by Senator Jesse Helms, left, and Senator Claiborne Pell before his testimony.

New U.S.-Israeli Peace Effort

Baker and Levy Agree on Need for a 'Credible' Process

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the first high-level meeting between Israeli and American officials since the Gulf crisis began, the two nations have agreed to work to establish a "credible" Arab-Israeli peace process to demonstrate to the Arab world that there is an alternative to the violent approach advocated by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, after holding a three-hour meeting with Foreign Minister David Levy on Wednesday, said, "We agreed that it is very, very important in the context of the overall situation in the Middle East that there be a credible peace process under way."

[Mr. Levy said Thursday that the United States would supply Israel with Patriot anti-ballistic missiles and other advanced weapons, The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem. He was interviewed on the Israeli radio.

[The United States has deployed Patriot missiles in Saudi Arabia to reinforce U.S. positions near the Kuwaiti border. Mr. Levy did not mention other specific weapons that Israel had requested.]

A senior administration official who was at the meeting Wednesday said that Mr. Baker and Mr. Levy had agreed that in order to build such a credible approach, they would try in the coming weeks to "creatively overcome" the obstacles the two countries have encountered for 18 months in starting an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

Efforts to organize such a dialogue have ground to a halt because Israel, Egypt and the Palestinians cannot agree on who will represent the Palestinians in such negotiations.

The main obstacle continues to be what relationship the Palestinian negotiators can have to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After meeting with Mr. Levy, Mr. Baker said the two men had agreed "that we should not link the situation between Israel and the Palestinians with the situation in the Persian Gulf, as some have suggested."

President Hussein and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, have suggested some type of conference to settle both the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Mr. Baker thanked Israel publicly for maintaining its low profile in the Gulf crisis while the United States works closely with Saudi Arabia to assemble and maintain an Arab coalition against Iraq.

The Gulf crisis appears to have removed much of the tension that has affected relations between the Bush administration and Israel for 18 months. This is in part because attention has been diverted from the Palestinian-Israeli question, the major source of disagreement between the two countries.

Equally important, with American officials aware that military action against Iraq might be undertaken, they want close coordination between the United States and Israel, both as a guarantee against any unilateral Israeli action and as insurance that they can count on Israel's support in a war.

Mr. Levy said: "I go back to Israel with a good feeling about the commitments to the needs of Israel. Israel is indeed keeping a low profile — not because Israel is not an important factor on the scene, and not because there is no danger lurking or threatening Israel — but because Israel stands firmly with the United States and understands what great tasks it is undertaking."

Officials said Mr. Levy had raised the questions of Israel's debt and its desire for a $400 million housing loan guarantee from the United States as it tries to absorb thousands of immigrating Soviet Jews.

But they said that Mr. Baker had not offered to wipe out Israel's $4.6 billion military debt to the United States, as President George Bush has proposed to do with Egypt's $7 billion military debt.

As for the housing loan guarantee, which has already been approved by Congress, Mr. Baker and Mr. Levy discussed the assurances that Israel would give Washington that none of the money would be spent in the occupied territories.

Although both men said they had made progress on these assurances, they did not resolve all of the outstanding issues, and until they do, the guarantee will not be issued.

Fahd Urged To Dip Into Oil Windfall

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JIDDA — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, beginning a 10-day tour to raise cash to support the multinational force in the Gulf, appealed to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Thursday to use some of this country's profit from skyrocketing oil prices to underwrite the military operation.

Mr. Baker is also trying to put together a pool of financial assistance for the poorer states, such as Egypt, Turkey and Jordan, that have been hurt economically by their decision to cut ties with Iraq.

Mr. Baker is also expected to ask for more aid from Kuwait's exiled emir, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah, at a meeting Friday in the Saudi resort of Taif.

Mr. Baker will then visit the United Arab Emirates and Cairo before flying to Western Europe.

Speaking to reporters on the flight to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Baker appeared to be sensitive about the image of the American superpower appealing for financial help.

Mr. Baker argued that his trip should be viewed in a larger context in which he will be working to cement the economic and military quarantine of Iraq.

Nevertheless, U.S. officials are aware that the more the costs to the American taxpayer are reduced, the longer the United States will be able to sustain its involvement in the Gulf without much domestic opposition.

As a senior official traveling with Mr. Baker noted, the Saudis are in a position to make a substantial contribution.

Since the Gulf crisis, the combination of oil price increases and stepped-up production has resulted in about $120 million a day in added revenue for Saudi Arabia.

American officials are reluctant to say exactly how much money they are seeking from the Saudis and others because of the sensitivity and complexity of the fund-raising effort, Mr. Baker said.

Conservative Fratricide: It's Pundit vs. Pundit Over U.S. Role in Gulf

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Amid increasingly bitter invective, a small number of influential conservative newspaper columnists, editorial writers and television commentators have turned away from fighting liberalism and started battling one another over the U.S. intervention in the Middle East.

The quarrel — which pits supporters of military action to dislodge the Iraqis from Kuwait against those who question whether U.S. involvement is in the national interest — has grown to include charges of isolationism, militarism and anti-Semitism.

The combatants and conservative observers are characterizing the dispute as nothing less than a war for the soul of the Republican Party, whose unity had already begun to unravel with the near-simultaneous conclusions of the Cold War and the Reagan presidency.

"The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in some ways pushes up the beginning of the ideological feuds that were inevitable anyway in the Republican Party," said Tony Snow, the editorial page editor of The Washington Times, a bellwether of conservative thought. "Republican elected officials aren't about to open their mouths because they're hooked on public-opinion polls. That leaves the ideological positioning to those of us who don't have anything to lose."

The editorial writers of The Washington Times are among the conservative voices urging the Bush administration to be cautious in its Middle East military commitment.

Others include Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the syndicated columnist and former United Nations representative; Robert Novak, who writes a syndicated column with Rowland Evans and appears on several Washington political talk shows, and Patrick J. Buchanan, the syndicated newspaper columnist and co-host of the CNN television program "Crossfire," who wrote recently that the U.S. expedition in the Middle East "has quagmire written all over it."

This group supports the U.S. presence on the Arabian peninsula as long as it is aimed at short-term protection of the Saudis and freeing Kuwait from Iraqi rule.

Wednesday, in his syndicated column, Mr. Buchanan even declared that "the battle of the op-ed pages is about over" because, he said, the administration seems to be backing away from a military confrontation with Iraq.

In the opposing camp are a set of commentators who not only support President George Bush's decision to use troops to dislodge the Iraqis from Kuwait, but are recommending military action to end what they consider the global threat posed by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The Wall Street Journal's editorial page has exhorted Mr. Bush to "take Baghdad and install a MacArthur regency." The New York Times columnists William Safire and A.M. Rosenthal, among others, also have endorsed the overthrow of Mr. Hussein.

The divisions between these groups transcend the issue of U.S. policy toward Iraq. The political war is over larger subjects, chief among them the U.S. role in world affairs and the relative primacy of global issues and domestic issues in Republican politics.

Many leading Republicans are defining their party's ideological dispute by the differences between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Safire, who served as speech writers in the Nixon White House. A former Reagan administration official even referred to the conflict as "the Safire-Buchanan split."

The Buchanan faction appears to favor tending to domestic affairs now that the Cold War is over; the Safire group wants to assert U.S. primacy in the post-Cold War world.

"There is a fissure that has long existed in Republican ranks, between the ideological conservatives and the geopolitical conservatives," said Mr. Safire, 60. "Without the amalgam of anti-communism, we feel deprived of a sense of unified purpose."

Mr. Buchanan, 51, referred to "the other side," and complained that it had unfairly accused him and others who question U.S. intervention of being "neoisolationists" and "chicken hawks."

Mr. Buchanan calls his side "the old right," and his opponents "the neoconservatives," many of whom are former Democrats or products of the Eastern wing of the Republican Party, which was long associated with Wall Street and international finance.

Charges of Israeli influence and countercharges of anti-Semitism — a quarrel that tore through conservative ranks in the 1930s, '40s and '50s — have made the current disagreement even more bitter.

In one Buchanan column, the only neoconservatives identified as supporting U.S. military action against Iraq were Jewish, among them former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, former Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle and Mr. Rosenthal.

IRAQ:

Hints of Food Aid

(Continued from page 1)

wished to send food and medicine to Iraq and Kuwait for humanitarian purposes.

The visit of Mr. Aziz to Tehran was agreed to before Iraq invaded Kuwait. But because of concessions Iraq has since made, Iran will aim to create conditions for a direct meeting between Saddam Hussein and Mr. Rafsanjani.

The Iraqi leader has wanted such direct talks for years but Iran has refused.

It was not immediately clear what political benefits Tehran would gain by helping Iraq counter the economic siege.

But the Tehran Times said in an editorial: "There is a humanitarian question that has to be pondered upon in Iran these days.

"Should the Islamic Republic help the Iraqi Muslim people in these hard times when they are facing an economic blockade?"

It added: "Iran is certainly able to solve almost all food and medicine problems the 16 million population of Iraq is presently facing."

It said that Iran "has every right to look at the current Gulf crisis from the perspective of its own national interests."

Iran has condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, but also has criticized the deployment of the U.S.-led multinational force in the Gulf region. It has also called for the removal of foreigners from Saudi Arabia, and for an Arab solution to the conflict. *(AP, Reuters)*

The Associated Press
One of the tens of thousands of Asians stranded in Jordan by the Gulf crisis tasting rice Thursday at a refugee center in Amman.

A Troubled Rescue for Asians

Conflicts and Lack of Funds Cited as Resentment Grows

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Attempts by Asian countries to rescue large numbers of their citizens stranded in the Middle East by the Gulf crisis are being hampered by lack of resources and conflicting demands of nations involved in the conflict, officials and legislators said Thursday.

As several hundred thousand Asians sweltered in desert holding camps or waited to leave Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, India and Bangladesh sought United Nations assistance while the Philippines appealed to Asian and Pacific nations for evacuation planes and ships.

Japan indicated that it would respond favorably to the request from Manila, raising hopes that a major sea and air lift might begin.

Analysts said there was increasing resentment in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Philippines — the Asian countries with the largest numbers of people caught up in the Gulf crisis — at the alleged failure of the West to do more to help alleviate the plight of over 1.5 million Third World nationals, mainly Arabs and Asians, forced by fear of war to leave Iraq and Kuwait for home.

"Western governments are concentrating on the release of 15,000 European, American and Japanese hostages," said Jose de Venecia Jr., acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Philippine House of Representatives. He warned that the far more numerous Third World nationals risked becoming "secondary hostages."

In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry official said that Japan was considering paying to evacuate Asians from the Gulf in addition to the $1 billion it has earmarked for the multinational force against Iraqi troops.

"Under consideration," he said, "is the idea that Japan bear the costs of sending Asian workers home from the Gulf while Saudi Arabia is to pay to help Egyptians and others."

Before Iraq invaded Kuwait last month, more than 500,000 Asians were employed in the two countries as drivers, nurses, laborers, hotel and office staff, and maids.

While many have been unable to leave for lack of money or transport, more than 100,000 have streamed into nearby nations as refugees, mainly to Jordan, where most are held in makeshift camps awaiting evacuation.

Many lack adequate food, water, medicine or shelter, although UN and Western relief agencies and the Red Cross say that a major effort to improve conditions is taking shape.

Anisul Islam Mahmud, foreign minister of Bangladesh, said recently that Dhaka was having difficulty hiring planes and ships to evacuate Bangladeshis who had managed to leave Iraq and Kuwait.

To allow their nationals to avoid making the long and arduous desert crossing from Kuwait to Jordan through Iraq, the Philippines and India have been planning to charter ships to sail direct to the Gulf to bring them home.

But Indian officials said that Iraq and Western nations could not agree on conditions for allowing direct evacuation from Kuwait or Iraq by sea.

Western diplomats said Baghdad was insisting that any evacuation vessels should bring in food and medicine for Iraq.

The diplomats said that this was unacceptable because it would breach the UN embargo against Iraq when there was no humanitarian need for such supplies.

Mr. de Venecia said that the fastest evacuation route would be by sea through the port of Kuwait.

But that would require a lifting for at least 10 days of the naval blockade enforcing UN economic and trade sanctions against Iraq.

A UN-chartered airlift that began from Amman this week is planning 72 flights over the next three weeks to repatriate 17,000 Bangladeshis and Sri Lankans.

Klaus Wiersing, Amman-based coordinator of the UN Disaster Relief Organization, said Wednesday that the airlift would cost $13 million and that donations were still needed.

But he added that the Amman airport was already reaching the limit on the number of flights it could handle, and said that the United Nations was looking into the possibility of arranging more ships to evacuate refugees from Aqaba, the Jordanian port on the Red Sea.

Senegal Pledges Gulf Troops

Reuters

DAKAR, Senegal — Senegal will become the first black African state to send troops to Saudi Arabia to join multinational forces ranged against Iraq, a government official said. The official said some troops from Senegal would be sent in the near future. He gave no details.

U.S. Selling Saudi Arabia 24 Europe-Based Fighters

New York Times Service

BONN — The United States is selling 24 F-15C and F-15D jet fighters based in West Germany and the Netherlands to Saudi Arabia as part of a $2.231 billion arms package intended to urgently bolster Saudi air and land forces, U.S. military officials said Thursday.

The sale of the F-15s based in Europe was arranged to help give air superiority to the Arab states aligned against Iraq, a U.S. Air Force spokesman said. Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The planes are currently stationed at the U.S. air base at Bitburg, West Germany, and the U.S. air base at Soesterberg in the Netherlands, said Lieutenant Colonel P.J. Crowley, a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force at Ramstein Air Base in West Germany.

In addition to the fighter aircraft, the arms package includes 150 M-60 tanks, 200 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and 15,000 rounds of artillery shells made of depleted uranium that can pierce tank armor, a Pentagon spokesman said. President George Bush announced the package on Aug. 29.

■ 100,000 U.S. Forces

The U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, disclosed Thursday that the United States now has "over 100,000 U.S. military personnel" in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region as part of Operation Desert Shield, United Press International reported from Washington.

It was the first time that Mr. Cheney or any Bush administration official has publicly stated the number of U.S. troops sent to the Middle East since the military operation began one month ago.

Speaking to a meeting of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in Hot Springs, Virginia, Mr. Cheney said, "In about a month now we've deployed over 100,000 U.S. military personnel and their equipment to Saudi Arabia and the surrounding states, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea."

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Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,500	1,868	1,400
— **hand delivery	N.Kr.	3,000	1,368	1,650
Portugal	Esc.	31,000	30,900	17,000
Spain (mail)	Pes.	35,000	250,060	19,200
— ***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Pes.	38,000	22,060	20,900
— ***hand delivery Madrid	Pes.	51,480	—	25,740
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,440	1,210
— **hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,800	840	1,540
Switzerland	S.Fr.	500	446	275
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Central/Latin America	$	600		330

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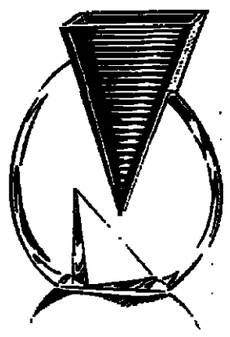

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OPINION

Their Full and Fair Share

America's allies in the Gulf crisis had better face up to one overriding truth: They will have to contribute their full and fair share to the common effort to contain Iraq or they will erode American support for the entire enterprise. U.S. interests in the Gulf are not unique, absolute or unrelated to cost. They depend at least in part on the willingness of other countries to share the costs and risks. If others fall short, it cannot help but affect American staying power. And if joint resolve falters, all the allied nations will end up paying more — in oil prices and future aggression.

So far, with the exception of Britain, France and Saudi Arabia, the nations arrayed against Iraq have offered practically nothing. The forces gathering against Iraq are called a united military effort. So far, they consist essentially of some 100,000 soldiers and sailors from the United States, 2,000 from Egypt and 7,000 from all the European allies. And the American taxpayer has been picking up almost all the cost, with significant help only from the Saudis plus a modest recent pledge of $1 billion by Japan.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, no alarmist, now estimates that the Gulf crisis could cost $50 billion over the next 12 months for military operations and economic aid to victimized states. That is twice the Bush administration estimate; it sounds more prudent. There is no way Americans can be expected to shoulder so much of that burden.

West Europeans and Japan rely on Gulf oil even more than the United States does. That is the practical reason to insist that they meet their responsibilities. There is also a principled reason. They all profess their determination to resist Iraq's aggression.

The arguments some Europeans and Japanese make for vacillating are almost as repellent as the vacillation. For instance, some of their leaders say they feel awkward about giving money for U.S. military operations because that will make Americans look like mercenaries.

Yes? Well, better to look like mercenaries than like sideline soldiers or deadbeats, eager for America to protect their oil with its blood. Let them send more of their own forces. That goes for the British, French and Egyptians as well.

The Germans and the Japanese beg off on the grounds that their constitutions forbid military action beyond their borders. That is understandable. But it should not traduce their constitutional consciences to dispatch minesweepers or doctors or transport ships and planes — or cash. With American lives on the line, this kind of hair-splitting sounds cynical.

In recent days, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Secretary of State James Baker have been asking members of the European Community to shoulder specific financial responsibilities, notably to help shield the new democracies of Eastern Europe and refugees in Jordan. And brave Turkey desperately needs trade and aid help to offset its sacrifice. The American officials also are asking for help to offset the costs of keeping forces in Europe. These requests are necessary, and just.

The foreign ministers of the European Community are meeting in Rome on Friday to discuss these matters. If they want aggression to be defeated, energy prices and supplies kept secure and a voice in matters of war and peace, they will have to stop playing games and start paying their share.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Decent Step on Debts

Canceling Egypt's military debts to the United States would be a decent and useful gesture. These are debts run up since the Camp David agreement, over the years in which the United States replaced the Soviet Union as Egypt's chief source of weapons. The Bush administration is asking Congress to forgive these loans because of the role that Egypt is playing in the Gulf crisis. But it would set a notable precedent and raise a broader question: Why not forgive other debts owed to the U.S. government by other hard-pressed and struggling countries?

The Bush administration has not been encouraging that line of thought. It has been emphasizing the special circumstances of the Egyptian case — the powerful leadership of the Arab alliance against Iraq and the help for American forces moving toward Saudi Arabia. As a practical matter, these Egyptian debts are unpayable. They come to $7.1 billion, owed by a country whose total foreign debts are now more than $50 billion and whose income per capita is about $700 a year (compared, for example, with almost $22,000 in the United States.)

The Israelis, not unnaturally, have been the first to cite this precedent. They owe $4.5 billion in similar military debts, and while they are a great deal more prosperous than the Egyptians, they are also under great financial strain. The White House says in response that it will consider requests for forgiveness from countries other than Egypt.

That consideration should not be limited to military debts. Other countries have substantial debts to the U.S. government for civilian goods — food, for example — imported from America. To make an important distinction, these are not debts to American banks or to American manufacturers, but to the government for transactions that have served important American political interests. If debts are to be forgiven, how about the debts owed by Poland, a country that is making a heroic effort to reorganize its impoverished economy?

Forgiving this kind of debt makes the United States a bit less rich on paper but has little effect on the realities of wealth and financial strength. Wiping it off the books relieves the debtors of a burden that is essentially political. It strengthens hope and support for economic reform. The Bush administration has been calling on the commercial banks to forgive some of their Third World debts. It is time for the government to do the same thing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Souter Gets a Boost

President George Bush was accused in nominating Judge David Souter to the Supreme Court of trying to duck a political fight by naming a jurist with too little record on such issues as abortion even to assess, much less attack. That of course is precisely what the president did: though another, less pejorative way of putting the same thing could be that he tried to depoliticize a nomination and confirmation process that in recent years, through abuses on both sides, had gotten out of hand.

In any case, the tactic so far has seemed to work. The latest sign is that the committee of the American Bar Association charged with evaluating judicial nominees has given Judge Souter its top rating of "well qualified" and done so unanimously. This does not tell the whole story about the nominee, but it surely does speak well of Judge Souter. For all the stuffiness of the bar association, conservatives complained in the past that its committee of evaluation was a liberal redoubt for the ambushing of conservative nominees, and the committee split on Ronald Reagan's controversial nomination of Robert Bork. Judge Souter, less of a target, has aroused no comparable opposition.

This does not mean the Senate Judiciary Committee should fold its tent and confirm him automatically. There are lots of questions he not only legitimately can be asked, but should be, to fill out what *is* known about him — not that much thus far — and test his instincts and fitness for the job. On many issues, after all, he is likely to be a tipping vote in one of the branches of government. But so far the thing is happening in his case in a better way than it did with Mr. Bork, in part, we think, precisely because he is as the president wished him to be, a less provocative nominee.

No one should think that Mr. Bush would wittingly send up other than a conservative nominee. That by itself should be the basis neither for confirming the man nor denying him confirmation. The questions are rather whether he is within a zone of fitness and responsive to the claims of an ideology or the claims of the law. The bar association recommendation provides part of the answer. The hearings in the Senate should establish the rest.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Blueprint in Helsinki?

Will the showdown over Iraq come to blows? The abject announcement by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar that his mission as peacemaker had failed was not a good sign. But nobody yet knows what comes next. There is some of the same uncertainty in Sunday's scheduled meeting between President George Bush and President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Clearly, both Washington and Moscow see Iraq's invasion of Kuwait as a high-stakes affair with crucial implications for the way the world will arrange itself over the next decade and beyond. They seem desperate to avoid doing or saying anything that suggests that they are in less than full agreement on what needs to be done. The White House said Tuesday that both presidents see the prospect of "a new blueprint for world peace" emerging from their Gulf cooperation.

But the most important conversation at Helsinki may well focus on where the two superpowers would stand if the peacemakers fail. With combat forces crowded into a region tingling with tension, one false signal on a radar screen could mean a shooting war.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Moscow's position on the Iraqi annexation of Kuwait has been sensible and helpful. But there are growing signs that Mikhail Gorbachev is concerned about the international — largely American — military build-up. The Soviet leader has said that he regards any resort to military force as unacceptable, and is insisting on mediation. It the present perilous situation, it is no bad thing that he is seeking to exert a moderating influence.

— The Age (Melbourne).

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A Waning Gorbachev Needs Helsinki

By Mark M. Lowenthal

WASHINGTON — The impending "snap summit meeting" in Helsinki raises a question for U.S. foreign policy: How relevant is Mikhail Gorbachev?

The Bush administration has publicly staked much of its foreign policy on the success of President Gorbachev's reforms. Yet over the last several months Mr. Gorbachev has largely disappeared. He has ceased to dominate events or to control the agenda internationally or domestically. He is a waning figure.

Perestroika, both in its pace and scope, clearly has escaped his control and is now being forced by Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic, and his band of reformers. The new 500-day economic package is being touted as a Gorbachev-Yeltsin plan.

But the driving force is Mr. Yeltsin and not Mr. Gorbachev, who for five years has stepped back from the brink of radical economic reform.

Mr. Gorbachev is now held responsible for growing shortages of every-day commodities, including cigarettes and bread — the ultimate economic failure for a Russian leader — while likely gaining little credit for the new economic reform. Simply put, he has ceased to lead at home.

Internationally, the Soviet Union is reaping deserved credit for its stand against Iraq. Yet even this Soviet policy underscores Mr. Gorbachev's weakness. For all its military strength and strategic parity with the United States, the Soviet Union is not in the same class politically.

Only the United States is a global superpower whose support is sought in a crisis such as that in the Gulf. The Soviet Union is left in the unenviable position of choosing between obstruction and acquiescence; it can prevent things from happening but it cannot make them happen.

Mr. Gorbachev's acquiescence in the Gulf stems from several sources. One is his apparent belief in the United Nations as a venue for resolving such disputes and his willingness to depart from the geopolitics of the Cold War. Another is his desire not to allow a radical Muslim regime to gain power at a time when Soviet ethnic unrest remains feverish.

He also has an economic motive. Had Iraq's aggression gone unresisted — and had Saddam Hussein then raised oil prices — the harsh economic consequences for the industrialized West would have undermined Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, which depend heavily on Western support and trade.

The manner in which the Helsinki meeting was arranged underscores Mr. Gorbachev's waning position. In organizing his first summit meeting with President Reagan in Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev called the tune. The invitation to the Reykjavik talks was a virtual summons, so phrased that the United States could not refuse.

After that, a system of alternating summit meetings was imposed, in part to preclude such peremptory calls. But in Helsinki the positions have changed: The United States is issuing an invitation that cannot be refused.

For this summit meeting, the United States has issued an invitation that could not be refused.

Like all summit sessions, Helsinki represents a matching of needs. The Gulf is the obvious motivator. After recent mixed signals from Moscow, President George Bush needs to demonstrate continued U.S.-Soviet solidarity, as well as to vet any ideas for diplomatic or military action.

For his part, Mr. Gorbachev needs to show, to the extent that he can, that he is a full partner with America. But the Helsinki meeting also offers him a much-needed stage to divert attention from his domestic failures.

To be sure, we should not count Mr. Gorbachev out. He has surprised us before and remains wily enough to recoup some of his lost ground. Clearly, however, he has lost ground.

For many Sovietologists, the idea of Mr. Gorbachev's decline is anathema. They cannot accept his increasing vulnerability and irrelevance. He is still the Soviet president, they point out, and despite any losses of power domestically, he still controls the military and foreign policy. True, but these are not levers that will yield him success against his most pressing problems.

Nor does Mr. Gorbachev's decline mean that the United States should begin to deal with potential successors in the conduct of U.S.-Soviet relations, an approach that would undermine him. But his increased irrelevance means that Washington has to shift its Soviet policy from total reliance on him to a broader range of outcomes. These include a worst case of Mr. Gorbachev's ultimate failure and dismissal, and the possible dissolution of the Soviet state.

The Bush administration is apparently prepared for and prefers the best-case scenario. Yet it should be considering various worst cases as well. There are alternative visions of a Soviet future that make the Gulf crisis pale by comparison.

The writer is the senior specialist in U.S. foreign policy at the Congressional Research Service. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Signs Are Against A Military 'Quick Fix'

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — The United States will soon be able to decide whether to initiate combat with Iraqi forces in the Gulf. That judgment, by U.S. military commanders, demands that President George Bush explain directly to the American people the stakes in the crisis, the options, the costs, and what he plans.

Although U.S. forces have been moving toward the Gulf for only a few weeks, American air and sea commanders in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are ready to take on Iraq. They are confident of the outcome and are inclined to get it over with. Ground force commanders are more cautious for now about offensive operations, but are sure of their ability to contain an Iraqi attack.

The pace of the U.S. buildup has been stunning. Military aircraft litter the region's airfields. Airborne troops are deployed forward in the desert, masses of supplies are rolling off gangways and aircraft ramps and marine amphibious units arrive this week.

U.S. military deployments are thus lending credence to the Bush administration's strategy. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq must weigh the risks to his position at home as well as in Kuwait. And any nation that is half-hearted about supporting the economic embargo knows now that there is a riskier alternative: open combat.

Regional states, usually inclined to temporize, are facing the possibility of war. Bahrain's leaders do not believe it can be avoided without accepting Iraqi gains. Saudi Arabia is reluctantly willing to envision conflict if sanctions come to be seen as having failed, and Egypt believes that that time is at most a few months off. No one in the region believes that Saddam Hussein will give up easily.

These assessments do not account for the imponderables of war, however. U.S. forces may be certain to prevail at sea and in the air. But success on the ground is less sure, depending, among other things, on the ability of air power to keep Iraq from reinforcing its vast tank armies. While U.S. forces would control the air and any night fighting, Iraq has the advantages of mass, proximity, combat experience and adaptation to climate.

Morale is high among U.S. soldiers, but it will be tested by the harsh conditions and, perhaps, by uncertainty about what the United States would be fighting for — to protect democracy or the supply and price of oil.

Despite the impressive buildup of American military power, therefore, the visitor to this forbidding part of the world is encouraged to explore other ways to get Iraq to leave Kuwait — the indispensable objective. One dimension bears particular consideration: the unprecedented coalition that Mr. Bush has put together to support that limited objective. A U.S.-initiated war would splinter the coalition, and with it the president's attempt to exercise U.S. leadership through multilateral action.

The alternative remains economic sanctions, a policy of waiting out Iraq. But sanctions impose their own difficult challenge: patience. That is not an American strength.

Mr. Bush may already have decided

The Helsinki summit is one of those signs.

to put aside the alluring vision of a military "quick fix." This is suggested by his plan to meet with President Mikhail Gorbachev in Helsinki on Sunday. The fact of the meeting would make it harder for the United States to start a war; the Soviet president, having conferred with Mr. Bush, would appear to be in collusion with subsequent U.S. actions — an untenable position. The meeting announcement itself has taken the edge off the U.S. tactic of trying to scare Iraq into thinking that war is imminent.

Mr. Bush is likely to use the meeting to draw the diplomatic noose more tightly around Saddam Hussein's neck, to reassure Mr. Gorbachev that the United States has no threatening long-term ambitions in the Gulf and to stress the possibilities of U.S.-Soviet cooperation beyond Europe. He could even invite Mr. Gorbachev to send forces to join the Gulf blockade.

The conduct of the summit meeting can thus be the tip-off to Mr. Bush's plans. But it is the president's duty to present his goals and methods clearly to the American public. Otherwise, he could find himself with a military buildup that cannot be sustained for long, domestic frustration with the lack of resolution after so much activity, and global economic crisis based, in part, on confusion about U.S. intentions.

The writer is vice president for regional programs and director of European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times

The Calculus of War and Opinion: A Caution to Bush

By Richard Morin

WASHINGTON — In the doomsday calculus of war and public opinion, this is what President George Bush can reasonably expect if war begins in the Gulf: As the number of killed, wounded and missing in action increases from 100 to 1,000, support for his desert war will fall by 15 percentage points.

As casualties increase from 1,000 to 10,000, support will drop another 15 percentage points. And should casualties rise tenfold again, support would fall a further 15 points.

Well before then, of course, George Bush, his presidency and his war will have gone the way of dust in the desert wind.

The relationship between casualties and approval of the war is the single most important lesson to be learned from six decades of polling. Those estimates are based on a sophisticated analysis of data from the Korean and Vietnam wars, and are the work of John Mueller, a political scientist at the University of Rochester.

The essence of the relationship — that people sour on a war as the number of deaths and injuries increases — may seem obvious. Less obvious is the fact that social scientists have repeatedly found that casualty counts stood virtually alone in determining the levels of public opposition to the Korean and Vietnam wars. The same likely would be true if war were to erupt in the Middle East, Mr. Mueller says.

The Bush administration should keep those numbers in mind as it looks at the huge public support expressed for the decision to send troops to defend Saudi Arabia.

Ironically, one of the most publicized results from the early polls also may be among the most misleading. The surveys consistently showed opposition to a number of first-strike measures against Iraq, including attacks on military and air bases, moves to topple Saddam Hussein, and an outright invasion of Iraq.

Mr. Bush had indeed drawn a line in the sand that the American people did not want their country to cross. But other survey data suggest that hawkish action by Mr. Bush might garner more support than these initial surveys indicate; most Americans would in fact cross that line with Mr. Bush.

The public's tendency to follow the leader occurs even when Americans may have some underlying doubt about the direction in which they have been led. Public opinion, particularly on matters as puzzling as foreign relations, rarely is rooted too deeply in a single policy.

That was most dramatically seen in Panama. A Gallup survey for Newsweek on Oct. 6, 1989, asked 750 Americans whether they favored or opposed using "U.S. military forces to invade Panama and overthrow Noriega." Only 26 percent favored such a use of American troops.

Two months later, Mr. Bush did precisely that. And in a Washington Post-ABC poll immediately after the invasion, 80 percent of those questioned said they approved of it.

While Panama was, at best, a war writ exceedingly small, Vietnam was more than a rumble in the jungle. Yet questions asked by Gallup during the worst of the fighting in Vietnam again show how the public tends to align its opinion with official policy, even when presented with a seemingly unpopular shift in course.

In October 1967, Gallup polls found that about two of three Americans opposed de-escalation of the war in Vietnam or withdrawing troops. But when the question was posed as an official change in policy, opinion dutifully followed policy. Nearly six out of 10 said that, if it were government policy, they would favor de-escalation.

"Polarity can be reversed as readily in politics as in physics," noted Mr. Mueller in a classic 1973 study on war and public opinion.

What does this suggest for the current conflict? Americans support a defensive crouch in the Gulf now and oppose an invasion of Iraq because that is current policy. Should Mr. Bush decide tomorrow to invade Iraq and offer anything like a plausible rationale, Americans likely will support that policy, at least initially.

Set against the public's disposition to follow and support official policy, it may be grimly comforting to note the inevitable braking effect that body counts seem to have on public opinion and, in turn on public policy. Yet most of this was known and ignored at the outset of the Vietnam War.

The relationship between casualties and public support for that war received a major hearing before the National Security Council on July 21, 1965. Undersecretary of State George Ball, quoted in "Casualties, Public Opinion and Presidential Policy During the Vietnam War," recalled his statements from the meeting.

"In a long war, I said the president would lose the support of the country. I showed him a chart I had prepared showing the correlation between Korean casualties and public opinion, as our casualties during the Korean War had increased from 11,000 to 40,000.

"The percentage of those Americans who thought that we had been right to intervene had diminished from 65 percent in 1950 to a little more than 30 percent in 1952. Moreover, as our losses mounted [in Vietnam], many frustrated Americans would demand that we strike at the very jugular of North Vietnam with all the dangers that entailed."

Mr. Ball recalls telling President Johnson directly: "Look, you have a lot of support right now, but once you get a lot of casualties, this thing is going to change. ... But nobody really focused on the consequences of a lot of casualties."

Forget about the lips. George. Read the chart.

The writer is director of polling for The Washington Post.

In Israel, Reckless Talk About Jordan

By Uri Avnery

TEL AVIV — As Israel warily eyes Iraq across the hills and desert lands of Jordan, it maintains a clear official policy: If Iraq invades Jordan, Israel will respond militarily. Indeed, an actual Iraqi invasion of Jordan would constitute an intolerable threat to Israel's existence. The official Israeli policy is as well justified as it is clear.

Beneath the surface of the official policy, however, there are currents of thought that are not so clear and not at all justifiable. Private conversations in certain influential Israeli circles betray eagerness for an Israeli invasion of Jordan. There is tough-guy talk of lowering the threshold for an Israeli military action in Jordan. The tone is, "Make our day."

The official policy does not specify what constitutes an invasion, so the question arises: Must it be an entire division? Maybe a single airplane is enough. Maybe one soldier.

Lowering the threshold further, perhaps Israel would act if military supplies were flowing through Jordan's mammoth port of Aqaba and overland to Iraq. Or maybe food supplies would suffice, or medicine.

Make our day. Give us a reason to move fast, as we did in 1967. This time we will take Jordan over. That is what some Israelis now say.

The desire for an Israeli takeover of Jordan fits in with the irredentist notion of "Greater Israel," an idea that has always been present in some segments of the Israeli body politic. One hears the old song: "The River Jordan, its banks are two / One is ours, the other is too."

An Israeli-occupied Jordan would feed into still another notorious idea held by some Israelis, the notion of "transfer," which means the forcible expulsion of the Palestinians from the occupied territories.

Responsible Israeli leadership must prevail against these darker recesses of Israeli thought in determining policy toward Jordan. I warn my fellow Israelis against a military adventure in Jordan. An Israeli takeover of Jordan would be bad for Israel, bad for Jordan and bad for the Middle East.

The consequences for Israel must be understood in terms of the psychological realities in the Arab world. Saddam Hussein has given new life to the spirit of pan-Arab nationalism. An Israeli strike into Jordan is likely to crystallize the unification of the Arab world on the issue of opposing Israel, with vast political, economic and security consequences for us.

Our whole region would suffer if Jordan's moderating role as a buffer state were compromised or destroyed. Jordan has felt the pressures exerted by all its neighbors, from the Baathist-oriented governments of Syria and Iraq to the Western-oriented government of Egypt; from the warring sects of Lebanon to the orthodox, conservative monarchies of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; from Israel to the PLO and other more radical Palestinian groups.

King Hussein has shown an uncanny ability to balance these diverse and conflicting pressures, providing a moderating influence in our region. Now the external pressures on him have intensified, and, with a deteriorating economy, he faces internal pressures as well.

Let us hope King Hussein can maintain Jordan's moderating and buffering role. Let us deal with him patiently — for our own good.

The writer is a former member of the Knesset, Israel's parliament. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Israeli Doves Are Mourning Again

DOVES in Israel have a hard life. Just when the *intifada* was slowly beginning to convince many Israelis that hanging on to the occupied territories is not worth the cost; just when attractive, home-grown Palestinian spokesmen like Faisal Husseini were constructing a fragile political alliance with Israeli peace groups; just when some leaders of American Jewish organizations were openly criticizing Israel's new right-ist government coalition; and just when U.S. officials seemed poised to press some tough questions about Israel's peacemaking intentions on Foreign Minister David Levy, during his Washington visit — just then did Saddam Hussein shatter the doves' hopes overnight.

The PLO then stomped on the shards by leaping to the defense of Baghdad. When the sound of cheering for Saddam Hussein welled up from Palestinians in the territories, in Jerusalem, in Jordan and, most chilling, in Nazareth and Haifa, it was too much for many Israeli doves.

Suddenly, as Mr. Bush went about deftly assembling his diplomatic and military coalition, certain fruits of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" appeared to acquire enhanced contingency value.

And Saddam Hussein's threat to Israel, whether immediate or long-term, is no longer so easily disparaged by Washington officials. Clearly, Israeli doves cannot now expect American leaders to confront Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir or Mr. Levy with hard choices about yielding territory to Palestinians (or Jordanians!), at least not any time soon.

So once again the doves will mourn a lost opportunity.

— Samuel Lewis, former U.S. ambassador to Israel, in The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Controversial Cure

PARIS — Sister Rose Gertrude is about to abandon the Hawaiian lepers and to return to England. Whatever may have been the reason, it is quite evident that her noble and unselfish mission has not been altogether a success. Her attempt to introduce the piano cure among the lepers was stoutly and successfully resisted, either because the local physicians did not believe that piano playing would cure the bacillus of leprosy or because they felt that to add piano playing to the other sufferings of the lepers would be inhuman.

1915: A Broken Pledge

LONDON — The Allan Line steamship Hesperian, torpedoed by a German submarine near Fastnet on Saturday [Sept. 4] sank this morning off Queenstown. It has been ascertained that she was torpedoed absolutely without warning and that the German submarine responsible made no attempt to rescue passengers and crew.

NEW YORK — The New York Herald, World and Times all assert that if the German submarine attacked the Hesperian without warning the situation is graver than ever. The Herald says, "The attack on the Hesperian shows exactly what the German pledge of reformation is worth."

1940: Weygaud to Africa

VICHY — Premier Henri Pétain shook up his Cabinet today and reduced to eight the number of his coadjutors in his inner Cabinet. He released Gen. Maxime Weygaud to go to French Africa to prevent France's African colonial empire from falling into the hands of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of "all free Frenchmen." Gen. Weygand goes to French Africa as the general delegate of the Vichy government. He is armed with the "fullest powers to insure the defense and security of the empire."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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٥٦ من الأصل

OPINION

Neither Patient Squeezing Nor 'Gulfo' Will Stop Him

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A mischievous typesetter in the Carter era, looking at a headline over an editorial that read "All Must Share the Burden," rebelled at the dreary cliché and substituted a headline of embarrassing truth: "Mush From the Wimp."

The Coalition of Concerned Isolationists (CCI) — its symbol an ostrich burying its head in a line in the sand — has found a way to strike a tough pose while beginning to complain about the removal of Saddam Hussein: "All must share the burden."

This unassailable truism cloaks a resentment at America being involved at all; the secret dream is to let the Saudis hire the Israelis to do it.

Here are four paragraphs on burden-sharing from a two-decade supporter of the Mansfield amendment:

1. Money: The $8-a-barrel rise in oil prices since the invasion, combined with the 2 million barrel-a-day increase in production by the emirates and the Saudis, means added profit to them of $3 billion a month, a third of that from the United States. That windfall should be for protection, not profiteering; all money generated by the blockade of Iraqi-Kuwaiti oil should be escrowed in the Overthrow-Saddam Fund.

2. Arab participation: The states to benefit most from the realignment of the Arab world are Egypt, America's ally, and Syria, America's bedfellow. Cairo should put 50,000 soldiers in Saudi Arabia soon if it wants to assume Arab leadership; Damascus should mass its 4,000 tanks on its Iraqi border to force Saddam Hussein to split his forces.

3. European troops: Turkey, a NATO member, has a long border with Iraq. NATO forces should be moved quickly from facing the Soviets to NATO's southern flank to face its new military-economic threat. Ships, planes and French tokenism are not enough; unless NATO nations are willing to put soldiers on the new front line, the United States will speed its NATO drawdown.

4. Soviet double-gaming: George Bush should tell Mikhail Gorbachev to choose sides. A thousand Russians are even now teaching Iraqi troops how to use the most modern Soviet equipment to kill Americans; not only should they be withdrawn forthwith, but the largest military force in the world should participate actively in the world police action.

How's that for burden-sharing? To the extent that freeloaders defect, beg off and goldbrick, we can grumble and retaliate — but not lay down the burden. That is because America's vital national interest lies in keeping a proven aggressor and poison-gasser from becoming a nuclear power.

Now we can address a trio of optimistic assumptions that afflict the self-negotiators of CCI:

1. Saddam Hussein can be persuaded to leave Kuwait. If only we give him a fig leaf — like knocking over the Kuwaiti rulers, with a permanent payoff from Kuwaiti oil profits — doves hope he will be a reasonable fellow.

But he has burned his bridges in giving back his Iranian waterway conquest. Without Kuwait, he has no Gulf outlet; this is not only a matter of "face," but plain power and money. He won't budge.

2. A blockade will make him reasonable.

He put his people through eight years of privation in war with Iran for no gain and remains in power. As we starve Iraq, he will starve hostages on TV; the crueler side will win, and that is not our side.

3. Patient squeezing will get him to close his poison-gas plants and stop building nuclear bombs.

This notion, at the base of every CCI editorialist's proposed deal, elevates wishful thinking to world-class self-delusion. Why on earth should he give up the fearsome power that has made him the most dangerous man in the world? When has a despot bent on dominance ever voluntarily emasculated his source of terror?

Incredibly, Secretary of State James Baker encourages dreams of a tamed Saddam by proposing an open-ended sojourn — a Gulfo, or regional Gulf organization patterned on NATO — to "contain" rather than defeat the Iraqi dictator. Westerners would sail about in air-conditioned warships while neighborhood troops would patrol his borders for decades.

The Gulfo notion is as divorced from reality as the Concerned Isolationists' dream that peaceful squeezing will cause the aggressor to regurgitate Kuwait and disarm. Gulfo is being advanced to conjure a vision of a deal that fails to deal with Saddam Hussein's nuclear buildup — a false promise of "all sharing the burden" of containment forever.

The typesetter rightly recognized this as wimpish mush. Either the Butcher of Baghdad will be defeated, or he will give new meaning to the "nuclear club."

The New York Times.

Alternative Fuel

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Nonaligned Line Up

Your Aug. 20 issue carries a table showing "measures by governments acting collectively through multilateral organizations and steps by individual governments" in the Gulf crisis. There is no mention of Yugoslavia, currently chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, or of the Nonaligned Movement itself, which has a membership of more than 100 countries, including Iraq.

The day after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Yugoslavia — both individually and in its capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement — condemned Iraqi aggression; demanded withdrawal of Iraqi forces; insisted on full respect for Kuwait's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty; and called upon all Nonaligned countries to uphold these positions.

Immediately thereafter Dragoslav Pejic, the Yugoslav permanent representative to the United Nations, convened a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement, which adopted these positions.

The majority of the Nonaligned members of the UN Security Council voted in favor of all the resolutions adopted so far concerning the Gulf crisis, including the crucial one authorizing use of commensurate force to secure their observance, and none voted against.

This is deserving of mention, inasmuch as the Nonaligned Movement in the past has been criticized, often justly, for failure to stand up clearly against aggression committed by its own members.

CVIJETO JOB.
Belgrade.

The Hawks and the Doves

In response to "Gulf Dithering: The Doves Flutter to Whose Rescue?" (Aug. 28) and other opinion columns urging the use of force to resolve the Gulf crisis:

The hawks want the United States to attack and fight Saddam Hussein to the death. The doves want a UN-moderated, peaceful solution. Let us hope President George Bush can continue to maintain the posture of the first group and follow the advice of the second.

R. S. WOODS.
Al Kissai, Tunis.

It is not by eliminating a leader but by fostering democracy and development that things will be changed for the better in the Middle East.

A. MAKHLOUF.
Paris.

As world politics mature and refine, a reliance on "learning from the past" can handicap evolving policy. In the end, however, a peaceful world will shake off those minds that are not able to keep pace.

JAMES D. STRIBY.
Milan.

Mr. Bush's only mistake in the Gulf crisis is not having destroyed Saddam Hussein already.

RON HERCZEG.
Toronto.

I hope William Safire will do the right thing and volunteer to lead the first charge over the dunes, should it come to that.

RICHARD HANEY.
Frolois, France.

Meanwhile, in the Desert

I sure did get a kick out of reading about George Bush playing speed golf *(IHT, Sept. 4)*. Just above that front-page report was one that said the plight of thousands of Third World refugees in Jordan was worsening. But then, on the same page, more good news! U.S. troops at an airfield in Saudi Arabia get to have a contest to name their base. That sounds like fun. But I wonder: Wouldn't they rather be playing golf, too?

ELLEN SIMER.
Zurich.

Citizenship for Sale

I was interested to learn from your Aug. 22 issue that the East German government is selling citizenship, at $960,000 a throw, to 52 Hong Kong businessmen who wish to enjoy a "secure future" *("A Deal Berlin Can't Refuse")*. After German reunification, the lucky purchasers will be able to live and work freely and permanently wherever they choose in the new, borderless Europe.

As a legal resident of Italy since 1980, I have been struggling for years against inefficient bureaucracy in a vain effort to acquire citizenship. Naturalization is the only way to enjoy a secure future in a country where there is no such thing as permanent residence and where the career possibilities of even the best-integrated non-European Community nationals are hemmed by restrictions.

We all know that *l'argent peut tout*. But shouldn't it be the role of government to attenuate money's power by seeing that the granting of civil and political rights is not contingent solely upon wealth?

DAVID TABBAT.
Milan.

On a Free-Market Frontier, Even Cops Show Their Stuff

By Jan Vodnansky

PRAGUE — What is free enterprise, after all? No one here, after 40 years of Communist dictatorship, has any idea.

But caught up by the patriotic euphoria of the "velvet revolution," and stimulated by the struggles of our first free elections, we have been energized into a distinct desire to start enterprising.

And if possible, right away.

Youngsters who know about free enterprise only by hearsay want to experience it. Older people, who long ago tried it, want to return to it. An energetic 90-year-old editor recently declared on the radio: "I'm not too old to try it!"

So now everybody is starting to "enterprise." And probably because it is easiest to start with something that appeals to everybody, an astonishing amount of energy is going into sex. The old regime's censorship laws are no longer respected and new ones haven't yet been made, so one now sees lots of daring nudes, even on the front pages of family magazines, who are picking up readers they never had before and are in definite competition with such special new periodicals as Sex Express and Leo.

During our recent elections, a movement called New Erotic Initiative even put forth candidates. They did not get into parliament, but nonetheless the movement is gaining popularity, perhaps because it is organizing erotic bazaars. From curious youngsters to young married women to old married men, everybody seems to find what he or she is after. The biggest success is "Little Bob," a battery-operated vibrator, and it is only one of many hot numbers.

Then there is the pretty young lady from Pilsen, proud of her beautiful breasts, who was nothing if not enterprising. With her husband's agreement, she signed up for a TV competition called "Miss Topless," and took one of the top places. But shortly after, the newspapers reported that she had been punished by her employer. How shocking, in our paradise of freshly liberated spirit.

And then to everyone's greater surprise it became known that "Miss Beautiful Breasts" was employed by the judicial system. More surprising still, we learned at last, she was a judge — and her superiors punished her for "degrading the judiciary's dignity."

The press, even though it now overflows with a diversity of opinion, found a rare unity in its conviction that the judiciary was violating basic human and civil rights in banning beautiful breasts from the television screen.

These days even the police are getting into the entrepreneurial act. No, not bare breasts. Instead, with an eye on the high tourist season, they organized, in the foyer of the National Theater, an exhibition of criminological photography.

On show were things like once highly classified horror photos, brand new counterfeits of 1,000-koruna notes and a world-class curiosity: a private guillotine!

A few years ago, a handyman constructed it secretly in his garden, then executed himself. On display is not only the machine but a bloody corpse and a rolling head. Children are admitted free, but adults pay 20 koruny, about the price of a ticket to the theater.

Also on show is a ghastly video-recording of the reconstruction of the murder of a young girl by two murderers, who violated her corpse.

Criminological photography of this sort was until recently forbidden to the public, and it is unsurprising that the visitors' book has been transformed into a kind of plebiscite on criminality. We find that a majority demands the restoration of recently abolished capital punishment. Even among those who admire President Vaclav Havel and fully support his policy there are charges that by abolishing capital punishment and proclaiming an extensive amnesty, Mr. Havel showed an exaggerated humanism.

MEANWHILE

On display were once highly classified horror photographs, counterfeit 1,000-koruna notes and a private guillotine.

Foreign tourists are offering some strong opinions too. A philosophic American who calls the exhibition insane publicity for the death wish is rebutted by an Englishman who told the Yankee that he was fully satisfied by the spectacle.

This police entrepreneurship may have an underlying motive: Don't be angry with us, they seem to be telling society, for having served the Communist despots for the past 40 years. "Now we will serve You and only You," they assert. "Be glad you have us!"

So far, we have learned that free enterprise means sex and violence. And any day now, we expect our parliamentarians to produce a whole new set of rules and regulations concerning entrepreneurship. With sex and violence as the example, the result should make interesting reading.

The writer is a leading satirist and dramatist in Prague. He contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

1992

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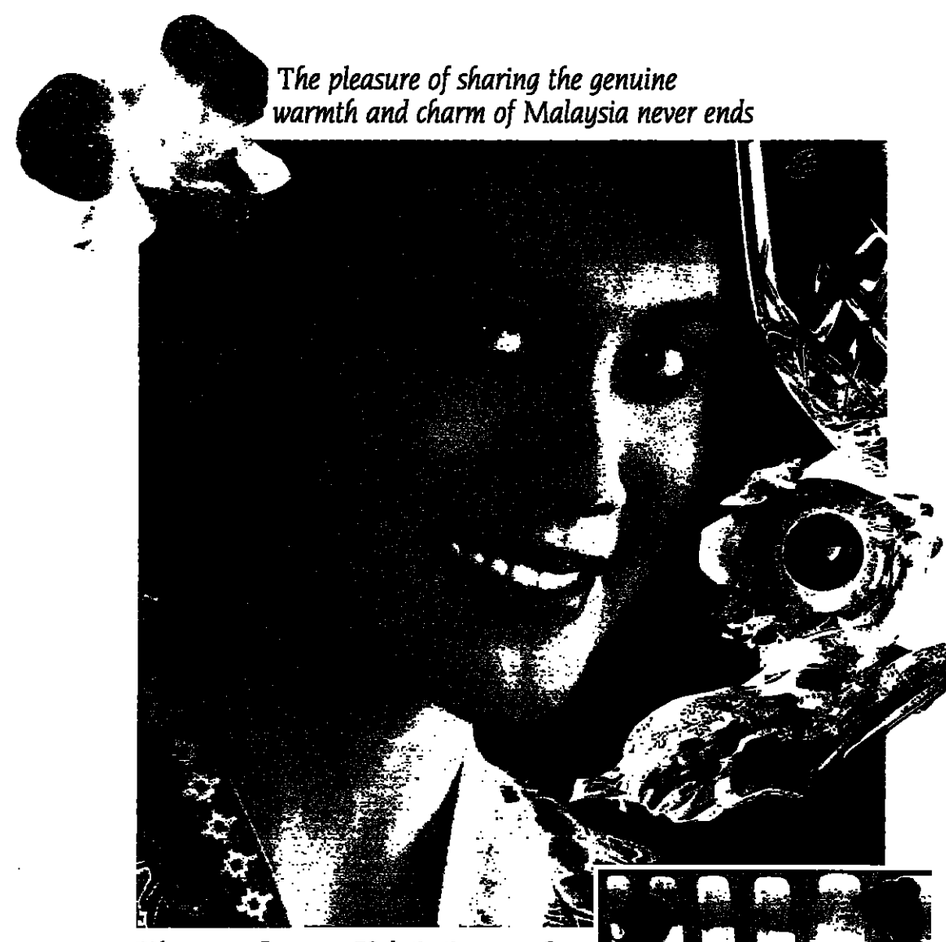

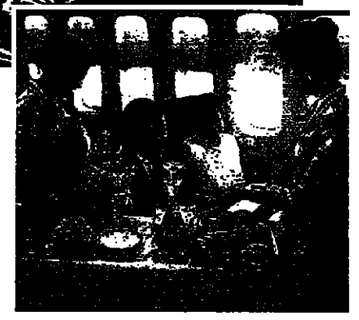

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Cambodian Foes Accept Plan for Talks in Jakarta

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen, the heads of the two rival administrations in Cambodia, agreed Thursday to attend peace talks here, now scheduled to start Saturday night or Sunday.

Mr. Hun Sen had said he would not come unless Prince Sihanouk did. After appeals from Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia, with support from Beijing and Washington, the two men acceded.

Mr. Hun Sen's decision was said to have been influenced by an American announcement Wednesday that it would hold direct talks with the Phnom Penh administration through U.S. diplomats in Laos.

Washington decided to begin direct talks on Cambodia with Vietnam in mid-July, when it withdrew diplomatic support for the opposition coalition, dominated by the Khmer Rouge, in the United Nations.

Asian diplomats said Prince Sihanouk had decided to attend the talks because he had come to believe that there was a fifty-fifty chance of at least moderate success.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Prince Sihanouk's son and representative, called the American decision to talk to Phnom Penh "a good move" if it helped persuade Mr. Hun Sen to accept the plan for a comprehensive peace settlement drafted by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Prince Ranariddh said that U.S. officials had told him that the American decision depended on Mr. Hun Sen's agreeing to accept the UN peace framework; however, Asian diplomats said that Washington had urged acceptance but had not made it a strict quid pro quo.

American officials perceive more flexibility on Phnom Penh's part than Hanoi's and want to encourage the trend, the diplomats said.

If the factions could at least agree in the Jakarta talks on the UN principles for peace, the diplomats said, it would be a major step forward. The plan calls for the factions to establish a Supreme National Council to embody Cambodian sovereignty in the period before elections are held.

Once formed, the council is expected to cede much of its authority to the United Nations to administer key ministries.

Phnom Penh is reluctant to cede so much control, an Asian diplomat said, "but what other real choice do they have?" The diplomat also said that the Khmer Rouge was prepared to be flexible about the composition of the council and might no longer insist on equal representation for each faction.

But Prince Ranariddh criticized Washington for not doing enough to restore Prince Sihanouk to power.

"Come to think of it," he said, "it is extraordinary that the United States uses all its might to restore the emir of Kuwait back to power. Why could it not do the same to put Emir Sihanouk back in power in Cambodia?"

Agence France-Presse
Prince Norodom Ranariddh, in Jakarta on Thursday, both praised and criticized American efforts to promote peace in Cambodia.

■ Khmer Rouge Accused

Military commanders on the Thai border with Cambodia said Thursday that the Khmer Rouge was preparing to intensify its war against the Phnom Penh government if the peace talks failed, Reuters reported from Bangkok.

One Thai officer said the Khmer Rouge had no intention of committing itself to a peace agreement.

Catholics and Jews Plan War on Racism

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders from 16 countries Thursday condemned anti-Semitism and racism as sins against God and humanity and adopted a plan to help combat rising anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe.

The agreement was reached at a conference of the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations and the Vatican Commission on Religious Relations with the Jews that ended Thursday in Prague.

Delegates said they paid special attention to what a conference statement termed "recent manifestations of anti-Semitism, particularly in Eastern and Central Europe."

"The Catholic delegates condemned anti-Semitism as well as all forms of racism as a sin against God and humanity," the statement said.

Racism is said to be on the rise in Eastern and Central Europe, as the fall of Communist regimes allow people to express their views openly.

The plan to fight anti-Semitism includes omission of racially or religiously divisive material from textbooks, establishment of courses for priests to counter anti-Semitism, and monitoring of outbreaks of anti-Semitism.

The plan also recommends swift translation and dissemination of recent Vatican statements on Catholic-Jewish relations, which in the past often were not available to churches in Eastern Europe.

"I feel that I speak on behalf of each and every one of the delegates present when I say that we are very satisfied with this meeting," said Archbishop Edward I. Cassidy, president of the Commission on Religious Relations with the Jews.

The meeting also discussed the Holocaust, with Vatican officials confirming their intention to prepare a Roman Catholic document on it. The project was proposed in 1987 but was delayed.

"We must learn from the past, not repeat it," said Seymour Reich, of the Jewish committee.

The conference statement said discussion had shown that "certain traditions of Catholic thought, teaching, preaching, and practice in the Middle Ages contributed to the creation of anti-Semitism in Western society."

It also acknowledged that in modern times many Catholics were not vigilant enough in reacting to manifestations of anti-Semitism.

"One cannot be authentically Christian and engage in anti-Semitism," the statement said.

Participants at the meeting also recommended that East European countries follow the example of Czechoslovakia and Poland and form Catholic-Jewish liaison committees to foster mutual understanding.

With the exception of Hungary, which has at least 75,000 Jews, East European countries have Jewish populations numbering just a few thousand.

The conference that met in Prague was established in 1967 as an umbrella group for discussions with the Vatican. Its membership includes the Synagogue Council of America, B'nai B'rith International and the World Jewish Congress.

The last meeting was held in Rome in 1985.

Soviet Union's No. 1 Comes In 2d, More Than 30 Points Behind Yeltsin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, the leader of the Russian Republic, is viewed twice as favorably in the Soviet Union as President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, according to the results of a poll reported Thursday by the Interfax news agency.

Interfax said the survey of 2,680 people found that 61.3 percent fully approved of the work of Mr. Yeltsin, the populist who advocates radical change toward a market economy.

Mr. Gorbachev received only 28.5 percent approval, Interfax said. The survey was completed in mid-July.

About 40 percent of those surveyed said they "don't quite approve" of Mr. Gorbachev, while Mr. Yeltsin and his more radical ideas for change met with disapproval from only 21 percent.

In a question about the most popular politician in the country, Mr. Yeltsin came out on top again with 34.2 percent, followed by Mr. Gorbachev with only 10.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the conservative leader of the Communist Party of the Russian Republic, Ivan Polozkov, defied his critics at a stormy session of the party congress on Thursday and refused to resign.

Mr. Polozkov, who has been under pressure to quit because of his opposition to Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *perestroika*, or restructuring, declared, "I have decided not to yield to pressure by destructive forces."

In another incidence of strain within the political establishment, the head of the Communist Party of Armenia, Vladimir Movsisyan, has threatened to quit the Soviet Politburo unless Mr. Gorbachev can restore order in the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, an ethnic Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan.

Nagorno-Karabakh is under the administration of Azerbaijan, but Armenia has claimed control over it. Hundreds have been killed in clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in the last two and a half years.

Mr. Movsisyan said in an appeal published in the republic's newspapers Wednesday that indifference and indecision on the part of the Soviet leadership have given Azerbaijan's leaders "a free hand to pursue an anti-Armenian policy," according to Interfax.

It quoted him as saying that misinformation circulated about Armenians' "aggressive activity" in Azerbaijan had put the two republics on the verge of war.

Mr. Movsisyan said he would resign from the Politburo unless the issue was solved as soon as possible so that Armenian lives in the region were protected, Tass and Interfax reported.

In another development, Ukrainian Catholic leaders denied on Thursday accusations that they were forcibly seizing more than 1,000 Russian Orthodox churches.

Ukrainian priests and bishops said at a news conference in Moscow that Orthodox leaders falsely accused them last month of attacking a cathedral and holding a bishop hostage.

"The Catholic Church has never resorted to violence," said Bishop Sofron Dmyterko.

Following new signs of a breakdown of food production and distribution in the Soviet Union, U.S. government and industry representatives in Washington said President George Bush and Mr. Gorbachev were likely to discuss U.S. agricultural loans to the Soviet Union when they met in Helsinki on Sunday.

"I would be very surprised if Mr. Gorbachev did not raise the issue," said the U.S. secretary of agriculture, Clayton K. Yeutter.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

KOREA:
2 Sides End Talks

(Continued from page 1)

also said that he thought the talks had been valuable. "Of course, we reached no agreements that would stir up the nation," he added. "But because the eyes of the people were on us, both sides approached the talks with a sincerity unlike anything seen in the past."

A major element of the atmosphere was the spectacle of Koreans divided for 45 years getting to know each other, discovering their common language and learning that they shared some of the same hopes about the future.

North Korea is widely considered one of the world's most isolated police states, and the Northerners were such subjects of curiosity that even the 50 journalists accompanying the delegation were followed by television cameras and photographers wherever they went.

What emerged from the talks was two fundamentally different approaches that appeared extremely difficult to reconcile.

North Korea placed its priority on what it said was the independence of Korea, interpreted each time as a code word for immediate expulsion of 43,000 U.S. troops, a banning of U.S. nuclear weapons and other ties with Washington.

These and other steps, along with a phased-in withdrawal of troops by both sides, were deemed by Pyongyang to be prerequisites to an improvement of ties.

But South Korea took the view that there must first be exchanges of families, performers, athletes and other visitors, as well as joint business ventures and economic ties, before the two countries can narrow the larger military and political issues dividing them.

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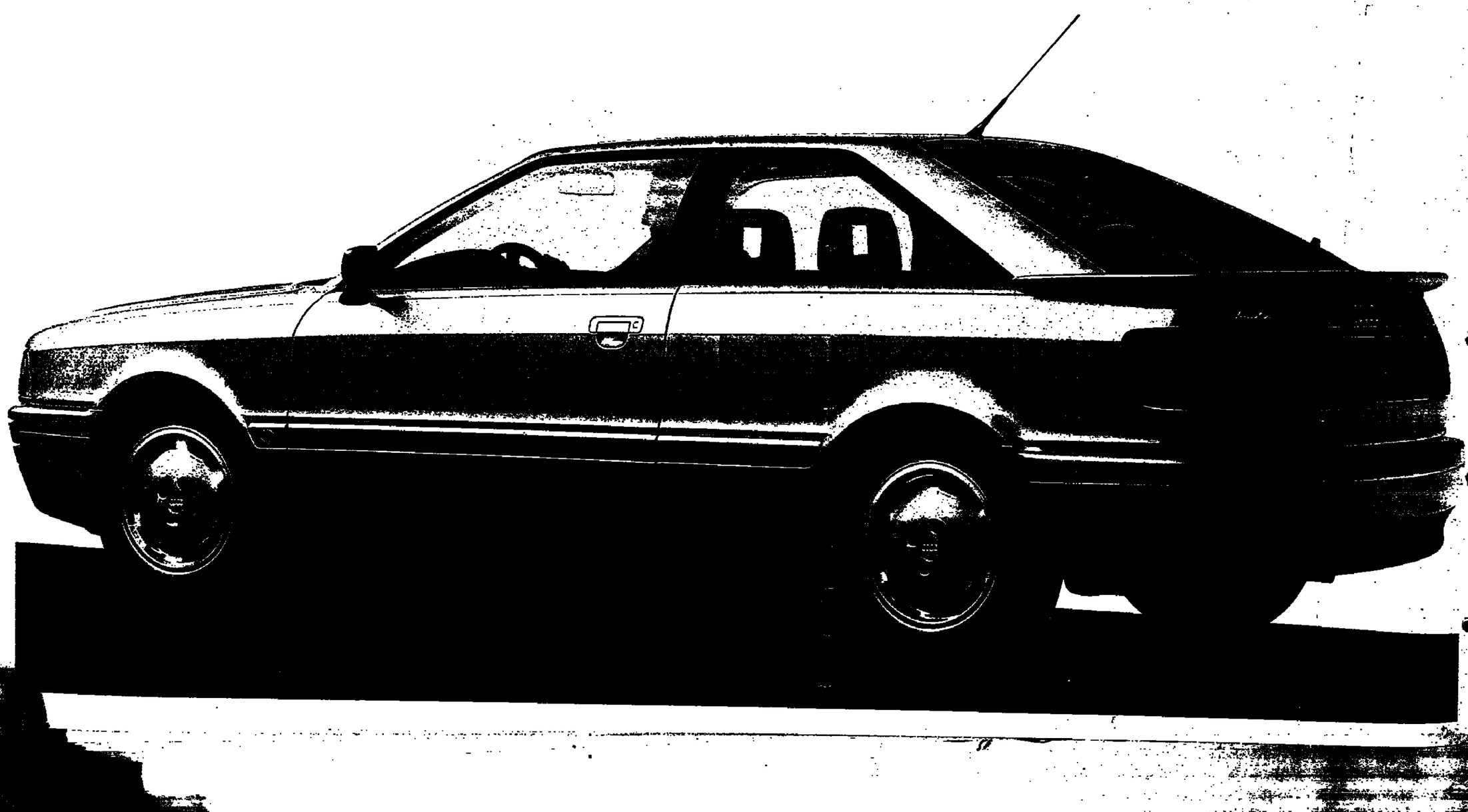

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Attempt to 'Fix' Best-Seller List Alleged

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Allen H. Neuharth, the former chairman of Gannett Company, realized the dream of many an author last year when his autobiography, "Confessions of an SOB," spent seven weeks on the New York Times best-seller list.

Mr. Neuharth, it turns out, got a little help from his friends.

The Gannett Foundation, a nonprofit journalism education organization that Mr. Neuharth has headed since his retirement from Gannett Company 17 months ago, spent $40,000 to buy 2,000 copies of the book on its publication last fall, foundation executives acknowledged Wednesday.

Mr. Neuharth said the expenditure was justified because the books had been donated to college libraries and journalism schools. But the manner in which the books were bought has raised questions about whether the foundation was involved in promoting his interests over its own charitable goals.

The foundation, which was entitled to buy books at a steep discount from Mr. Neuharth's publisher, Doubleday Inc., instead paid the full retail price in stores around the country, according to people familiar with the purchases.

Several of these people also said that the purchases seemed to be designed to influence the book's standing on national best-seller lists.

In a number of cases the Gannett Foundation's chief executive, Charles Overby, asked editors of some of Gannett Company's 81 daily newspapers to buy books at stores in the editors' cities, several of them confirmed. The editors said they were instructed to buy the books — in one case as many as 100 copies — and send them back to the foundation, which would reimburse them for the cost of the purchase, they said.

"I don't know if this is illegal but I don't think it's right," said a former trustee of the foundation. "It's a questionable use of the foundation's funds."

Mr. Overby defended the book purchases, saying that the foundation's education committee had felt that the book "offered good practical advice on how to succeed in journalism and in life" and that donating copies was "consistent with the foundation's mission."

Several Gannett editors, however, found the requests from Mr. Overby odd and declined to participate in the purchases.

Only retail purchases — and not the discounted bulk purchases often made by large organizations — count on the best-seller lists compiled by The New York Times and Publishers Weekly. Book publishers, including Doubleday, offer discounts of up to 50 percent off the retail price to companies or organizations that buy large quantities of a title.

Mr. Neuharth said in an interview that he had no knowledge of how the foundation had gone about about buying copies of his autobiography.

The former Gannett chairman charged that the story of the purchases had been floated by senior executives within Gannett Company in an attempt to embarrass him. He and his former company have been at odds ever since the surprise announcement by the foundation in April that it planned to sell nearly 16 million shares of Gannett Company stock.

A Gannett Company spokeswoman denied that the company was behind the story.

Both Mr. Neuharth and Mr. Overby strongly disputed the suggestion that the retail purchases of the book might have been made to influence the book's position on the best-seller list. The two men said that the book sold 164,000 copies in hardback between September 1989 and the end of 1989 and that 2,000 copies was "next to nothing," according to Mr. Overby.

However, publishing industry executives said even a small amount of purchases could boost a book's chances of making the New York Times or Publishers Weekly lists if the books were bought during a concentrated period and in stores monitored by the two publications for their lists.

Shuttle Grounding Hits NASA's Morale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — U.S. space agency officials, embarrassed once again by a space shuttle that cannot fly, said Thursday they believed a fuel leak that grounded Columbia for a third time may be in an easy-to-replace pump unit.

Engineers said they might be able to ready the craft for flight within a week.

The shuttle fleet has been plagued by such fuel leaks for more than three months.

Columbia was scheduled for launching early Thursday on an astronomy mission that NASA officials had said they hoped would raise the space agency's morale and standing after months of criticism.

But the countdown was suddenly stopped about 5:40 P.M. on Wednesday, less than an hour after fueling had begun and more than seven hours before the planned lift-off.

Unacceptably high concentrations of hydrogen gas were detected in the shuttle's engine compartment, a spokesman said.

After studying computer data overnight, engineers believed the leak may be in one of the recirculation pumps assigned to each of the shuttle's three main engines.

Columbia, carrying a seven-man crew and a $150-million battery of telescopes, was scheduled to blast into space at 1:20 A.M. on Thursday on an asuronomy mission that could last up to 10 days.

The Astro-1 payload aboard Columbia is meant to help explore phenomena such as exploding stars, black holes, or stars whose powerful gravity keeps light in their grip, and the question of interstellar gas and dust.

More than 1,000 scientists and engineers have been planning the observatory's mission for more than a decade. It was originally meant to fly in March 1986, but was grounded for four years by the Challenger disaster.

The launching would have been the 36th shuttle flight and the first in four months after a summer of similar leaks. That is the longest gap between missions since flights resumed following the Challenger disaster.

On May 29, the original countdown for Columbia's mission was postponed when sensors detected a leak of highly volatile hydrogen in a fuel line. The three-ship shuttle fleet was subsequently grounded when a hydrogen leak also appeared in the shuttle Atlantis on June 29.

Last week, Columbia was delayed by a balky electronics box on a telescope. The defective part was replaced during the weekend.

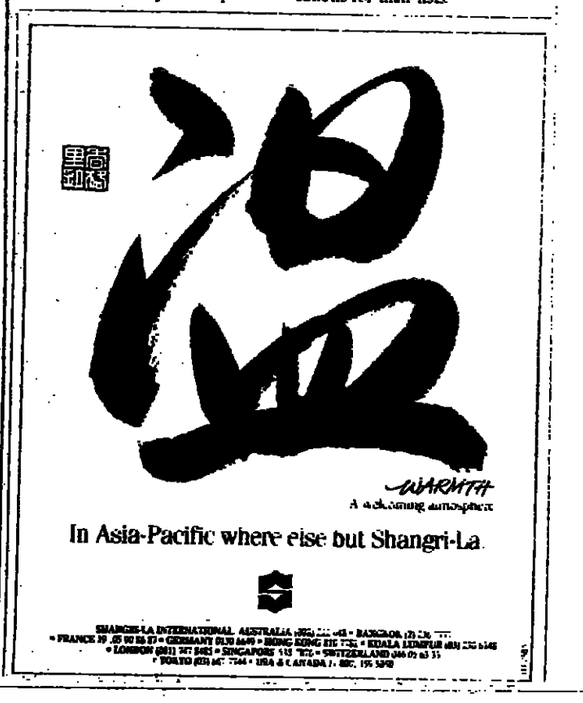
Before Wednesday's postponement of the flight, Vice President Dan Quayle wished NASA well with the launching and dismissed criticism of the agency, saying recent problems were a natural part of the exploration of space.

"Can NASA do the job?" Mr. Quayle asked in a talk broadcast to NASA employees from the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

"My answer is simple. You bet. Hold your head high. You have chosen the right career."

"Take it from a guy who knows a lot about unwarranted criticism," said Mr. Quayle. "Once they pile it on, they just don't know when to stop."

(NYT, UPI, AP)



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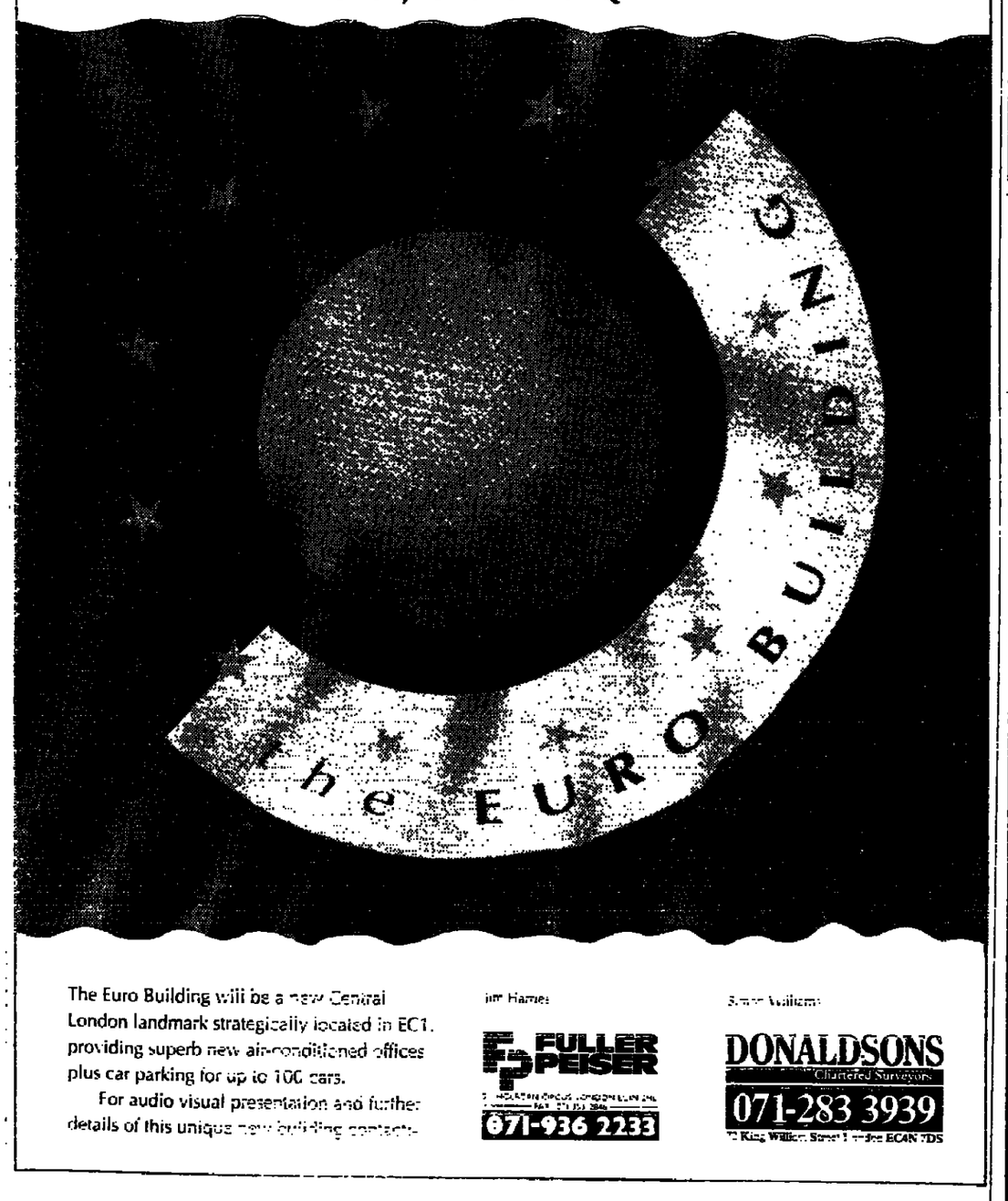

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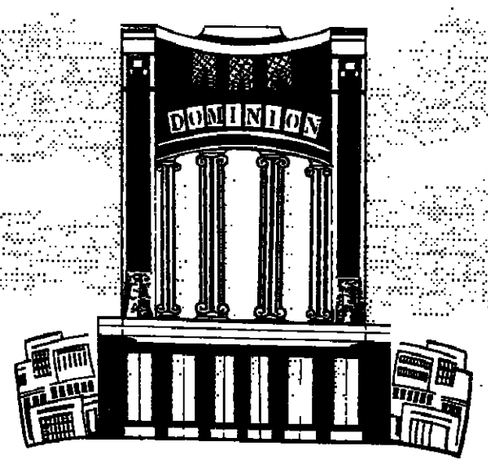

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Carnal Knowledge? U.S. Fails

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It may be a topic of abiding fascination at cocktail parties and in locker rooms everywhere, but when it comes to knowledge of sex, Americans are woefully ignorant, according to a new survey.

In what is being billed as the "first nationally representative survey of what people know about sex," the Kinsey Institute and the Roper Organization asked 1,974 adult Americans 18 questions about their basic knowledge of sex and reproduction.

The majority of those polled, or 55 percent, flunked the test, said Dr. June M. Reinisch, director of the Kinsey Institute, who initiated the survey.

"They couldn't answer 10 out of 18 questions correctly," she said at a news conference in New York, where the results of the survey were announced Wednesday.

And less than one in five were able to give right answers to 12 of the questions, she added.

The questions, asked of adults over the age of 18, addressed everything from the most elementary grasp of physiology, like whether women can get pregnant during menstruation (they can), to knowledge of what people do with each other in bed.

They included queries like: "Nowadays, what do you think is the age at which the average or typical American first has sexual intercourse?" (age 16 to 17), and "Out of every 10 American women, how many would you estimate have had anal intercourse?" (about 40 percent).

In some cases, the researchers said, the ignorance was worrisome. For example, half of those surveyed answered "True" when posed with the statement, "A person can get AIDS by having anal intercourse even if neither partner is infected with the AIDS virus."

Only 20% of Americans could answer 12 of 18 questions on sex and reproduction.

Dr. Reinisch said the survey showed the need for sexual re-education. She said people needed to be sexually sophisticated if there was to be any hope of easing social problems like the AIDS crisis and the teenage pregnancy rate.

The survey did not ask respondents about their own sexual behavior, but kept strictly to questioning what they knew about sex.

People from around the country, and in all categories of education and income level, race and age, were included in the survey, which was based on interviews conducted in October 1989 by the Roper Organization. It had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The answers people gave were judged right or wrong against a database on America's sexual practices that the Kinsey Institute has compiled over the past 40 years.

In general, people of higher education and income levels answered more of the questions correctly than did the others, and respondents aged 30 to 44 did better than people younger or older.

Of great surprise to the researchers, people in the Middle West were the most knowledgable about sex, with 55 percent of them answering at least 10 questions correctly. The West followed in knowledge, with 47 percent passing the test, while the South and the Northeast competed for last place, with 40 percent in each region passing.

"This is a very significant survey," said Dr. John Money, director of the Psychohormonal Research Unit at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore.

"It's scientifically and statistically sound, and the results are appalling. It shows how little each citizen knows about sex, and how much of what people do know is pure bunk and mythology."

Bogotá Offers Drug Dealers Immunity Plan

Reuters

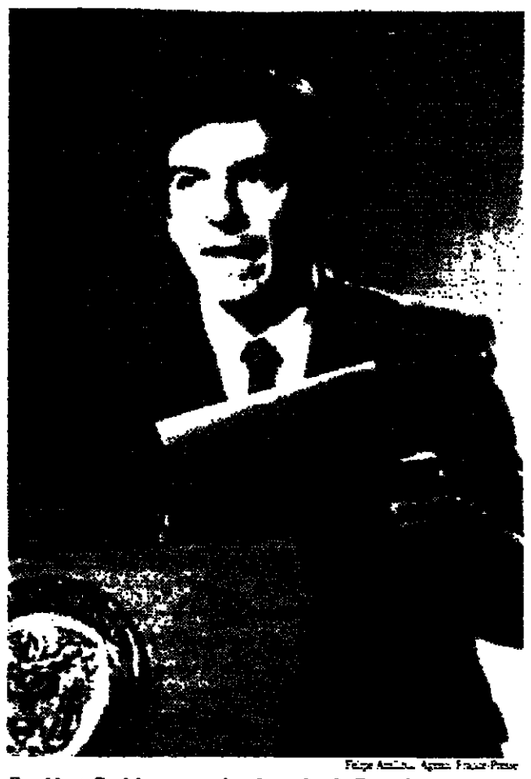
BOGOTA — President César Gaviria Trujillo has offered immunity from extradition and large reductions in prison sentences to drug traffickers who surrender.

But he pledged to deal harshly with those who refused the offer and announced that three suspected drug traffickers would be extradited to the United States.

The plan, Mr. Gaviria's first major initiative on drugs since he took office a month ago, was announced Wednesday night and is designed to undermine and divide the drug dealers.

The plan meets conditions set by the country's top drug traffickers last January when they offered to end their war against the state and to surrender if they were not extradited.

The initiative encourages traffickers to surrender and inform on colleagues. Criminals must go to a judge, confess their crimes, turn in weapons and illegal assets and supply information on other criminals. In return, their sentences would be cut by up to half.



Felipe Arizmendi Agence France-Presse

President Gaviria announcing drug plan in Bogotá.

L.A. Police Chief Urges Shooting Casual Users

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Casual drug users "ought to be taken out and shot," the Los Angeles police chief, Daryl F. Gates, has told a Senate hearing on the first anniversary of the Bush administration's war on drugs.

Mr. Gates, discussing his comment to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, said his harsh assessment was aimed at those "who blast some pot on a casual basis" despite the illegality of the act, as opposed to hard-core addicts who are driven by their physical need for illicit drugs.

Mr. Gates said in an interview outside the hearing that he was not being facetious. "We're in a war," he said, and even casual drug use "is treason."

In a briefing earlier in the day to mark the anniversary of the anti-drug effort, President George Bush cited "clear signs of progress" in the fight against narcotics, but said "the crisis is far from over."

William J. Bennett, national director of drug control policy, citing various measures of improvement, said the nation's drug problem "is no longer getting worse, and in some very significant respects is now getting better — not victory, but success."

But Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware and the Senate Judiciary Committee chairman, who led the drive to establish Mr. Bennett's office, coupled praise for the administration's efforts to build strong public disapproval of drug use with what he sees as shortcomings in the program.

While casual drug use "appears to be plummeting," Mr. Biden told the hearing, the United States "probably has more weekly cocaine users today than ever." He added that "the hard-core addict count is up and appears to continue to rise."

Citing a Judiciary Committee staff assessment of the first-year effort, Mr. Biden said that the administration had significantly undercounted weekly, or frequent, cocaine users, contending that the number was close to 2.4 million, three times the administration's estimate.

(LAT, AP)

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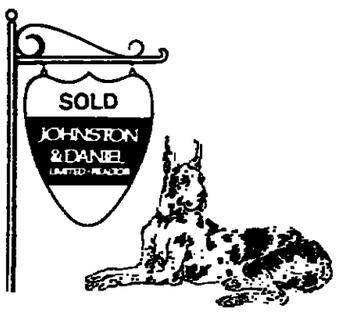

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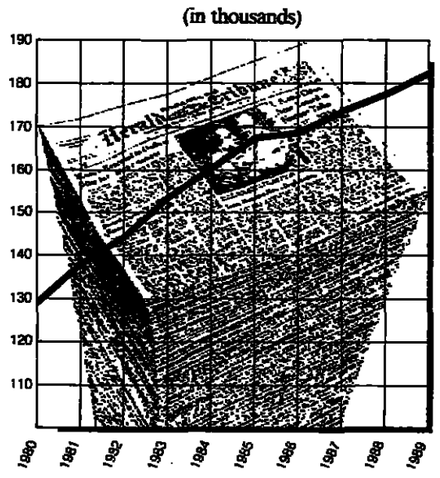

Over the ten-year period, circulation increased by 40% worldwide, stimulated by growing demand for the IHT's brand of objective journalism and by the creation of eight facsimile printing locations.

Asia/Pacific Circulation

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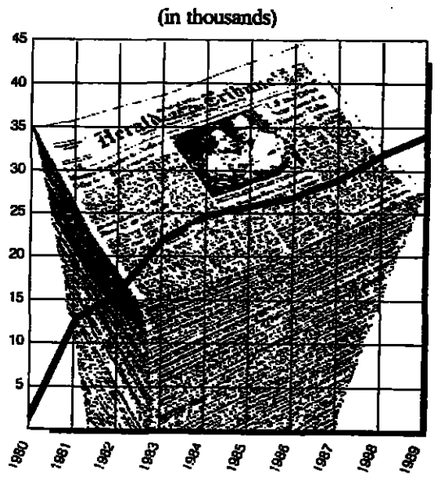
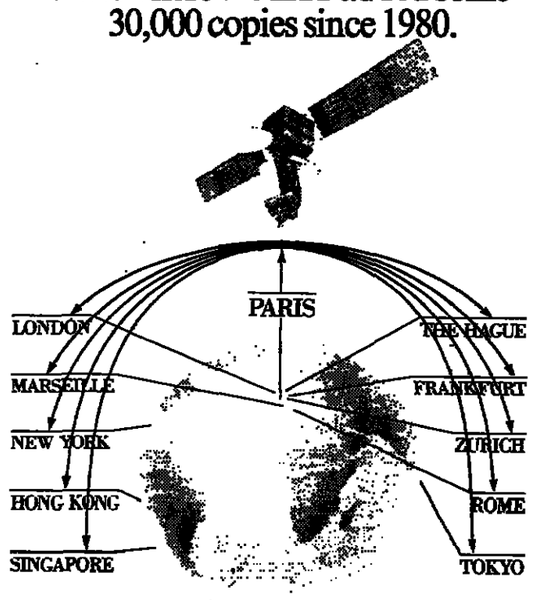


Circulation was especially strong in Asia where the IHT added some 30,000 copies since 1980.



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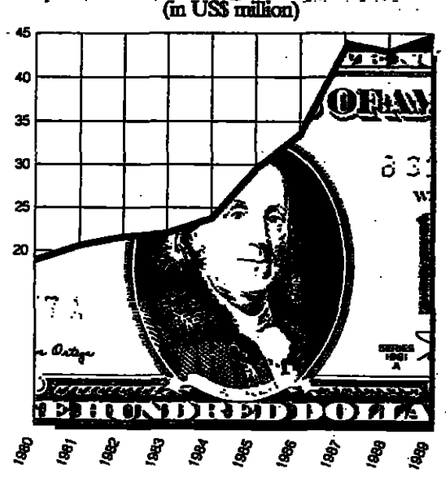

Advertising revenues were also up dramatically — by 131% between 1980 and 1989 — as international marketers increasingly recognized the value of the International Herald Tribune's elite audience.

It was also a time of rapid expansion in the operations of the Global Newspaper, starting with the 1980 inauguration of an Asian facsimile edition in Hong Kong, followed by Singapore in 1982. Other facsimile editions were launched in The Hague (1983) and Marseille (1984). A Miami edition was started in 1986 — and transferred to New York in 1988. In 1987, the IHT celebrated its centennial year by adding two more remote printing locations — in Rome and Tokyo. Finally, to close out the decade the paper's eleventh printsite was opened in Frankfurt in September 1989. For advertising information, please contact your nearest IHT office.

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Northumberland's Coast: A Retreat for the Hardy

by Michael Balter

THE hermit St. Cuthbert came to get away from worldly distractions. People still do. The wind-hammered coast of Northumberland, England's most northern shore, is one of the least visited, yet most varied and dramatic, in Europe. From north of Newcastle to the Scottish border lies a succession of sandy bays, mudflats, and rocky headlands crowned with ancient castles. Just offshore, the Farne Islands are host to more than 200 species of birds, including the cormorants, shags, puffins and terns that come to the nest during the summer months. But even at the height of summer, you can sometimes walk the coastal paths for miles without passing another soul.

Even the British, who normally spend their vacations looking for a warm spot in the sun, shy away from Northumberland's shores. Chill winds off the North Sea keep summer temperatures from rising above 60 degrees Fahrenheit (15.5 centigrade), and the winters are among the bleakest in the British Isles. Yet since 634, when King Oswald, the Anglo-Saxon ruler of Northumbria, invited the Scottish missionaries of Iona to spread Christianity in his realm, this wild coast has been a haven for those whose idea of tranquility includes getting away from other people.

The first missionary, Corman, found the warlike Northumbrians an "uncivilized people of obstinate and barbarous temperament." He soon returned to Scotland. The following year Aidan arrived, choosing the island of Lindisfarne — today also known as Holy Island — as the site for his church and monastery. But the most venerated of the missionaries was St. Cuthbert, who came to Northumberland in 676 and immediately took up life as a hermit on Inner Farne Island.

The Farne Islands are the most easterly projection of the Whin Sill, a great shelf of vocanic rock which runs 80 miles (130 kilometers) across the north of England. They vary in number from 15 to 28, depending on the height of the tide and who is counting.

"During the breeding season," reads the sign next to the dock at Seahouses harbor, "visitors to Inner Farne are advised to wear head cover against swooping terns." As we headed out to sea in an old fishing boat for the two-hour tour of the islands, I was glad it was September and not June or July, when thousands of nesting birds claim the Farnes for their own. Besides, during the fall the gray seals set up housekeeping around Longstone Island, making up one of the largest colonies in this part of the world. As our boat approached, one of them swam out to meet us and then dove just in front of our bow. A huge black bull lay in langnorous repose on a nearby rock, attended by two speckled gray cows.

We landed at Inner Farne, and I walked past the small visitors' cen-

Continued on page 12

Statue of the hermit-missionary St. Cuthbert on the grounds of the Lindisfarne Priory on Holy Island.

Rick Beattie

Kaku Kurita for The New York Times

Escaping the dog days of late summer in Kyoto, restaurant diners sit on a platform that is built over the Kifune River.

Mount Koya: A Sacred Refuge of Japan

by James Sterngold

KYOTO is rightly considered an essential stop for visitors eager to take in tranquil temples and some of Japan's religious history. But for those familiar with the tales of pious ascetics and misty mountain redoubts, where many of Japan's religious sects originated, the nearby Kii Peninsula can bring one closer to the country's religious roots, not to mention its striking natural landscape.

The often overlooked peninsula lies south of gentle Kyoto in Wakayama Prefecture, and surprises some with the wildness of its forests, waterfalls and rushing rivers. In spring, wisteria adds a rich lavender counterpoint to the steep green mountainsides of the interior, covered with cedar, cypress and umbrella pine. In summer, it is usually at least 10 degrees cooler than the soggy and hot city, while fall brings spectacular flaming colors, a pleasant prelude to the snowy gray winters.

At the center of the peninsula is one of its central attractions, Mount Koya, known to the Japanese as Koyasan.

Technically speaking, Koyasan is not a mountain at all. It is a small platean resting atop some steep slopes, rising from the heavily wooded interior of the Kii Peninsula and surrounded by a cluster of slightly taller peaks. A temple complex, one of the most sacred in Japan, is stretched atop this relatively flat, elevated area, often shrouded in mountain fogs and, for most Japanese, shrouded in the mysterious mists of legend and myth, associated as it is with a powerful religious sect, influential priests, religious wars and some of the country's greatest warriors and rulers.

Rather than being a museum-like array of quasi-religious sites, Koyasan is an active center for devotion, the home of a Buddhist university, and the headquarters of the Shingon sect, which was founded with an imperial blessing on the 3,000-foot (900-meter) peak in 816. Together with the temple complex at Koyasan, there is a collection of shops, restaurants and Buddhist monasteries.

Like much in Japan, Koyasan's checkered history is a story of political clashes, devastating fires and intense commitment. The Shingon sect's founding priest, Kukai, known as Kobo Daishi, is believed by sect members not to have died, but to have entered "Diamond meditation" when he turned 62 in 835 and to have passed from his body to continue to worship at the site. Koyasan's central place in Japanese history and culture is evident in its famous necropolis, in which some of the most well-known figures in the country's legends are buried.

KOYASAN remains an active destination for religious pilgrims. Monks with shaved heads stroll the streets in robes and run the inns — visitors stay at temples that offer lodgings and serve only vegetarian food. Foreigners are permitted to join in the meditation and services, held to the ringing of bells, the scent of incense and ritual chanting.

Getting to Koyasan can be part of the pleasure of the visit. Trains do not go the full 130 kilometers (80 miles) from Kyoto. One has to change to a bus at the town of Hashimoto, so it is a good idea to rent a car, which can be done simply in Kyoto. The route from Kyoto is generally well marked, and having a car gives one the freedom to stop at will and admire the sometimes spectacular scenery. Not infrequently, a fog bank rolls through a mountain pass and suddenly places the viewer in the middle of what seems like a cool and vivid classical scroll painting.

The first leg of the trip from Kyoto leads through Nara, less than 35 miles away. It is another historical city with a rich legacy of temples and pagodas and the Nara deer park. There are a number of first-rate hotels and inns in Nara, so it makes a convenient overnight stop for those who want to extend the trip. The grandest scenery is encountered farther south. As the land begins to rise south of Hashimoto, the road narrows and twists among cliffs and mountains. Adding to the drama are the towering trees that dot the nearly vertical mountain flanks, and the rivers that roll through the narrow ravines. Koyasan itself rests amid eight modest peaks.

In the middle of Koyasan is Kongobuji, the principal monastery. It is entered through two massive gates, each topped with a sculptural, multilayered cedar shingle roof turned up at the edges. Kongobuji is a labyrinth of great halls, like the old assembly room near the front, where rice was once cooked for the monks in massive iron pots still on display. Smaller rooms are lined with ancient and contemporary painted panels.

One of the greatest discoveries inside Kongobuji is its huge rock garden. The usually modest size of Japanese rock gardens is blown up here, with huge boulders in

Continued on page 13

Camp of a Dozen Flags and Accents

by Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — The first thing that strikes your eye is the Soviet flag, a jarring red against the green background of grass and trees. Then you see more flags — a row of 12 national banners. You hear English being spoken with a dozen different accents.

You've arrived at Camp Discovery, a sleep-away camp for children ages 6 to 16 in the Virginia countryside, 100 miles south of Washington, D.C.

The accents belong to the counselors, 90 percent of whom are European college students. The flags represent their home countries and those of the campers, 20 percent of whom come from outside the United States. There is a Russian contingent this year, two counselors and two campers, a first for the camp.

Camp Discovery was set up eight years ago to promote "international friendship," said executive director Michael J. Agruso. "The idea is an informal exchange of cultures . . . the counselors learn about America and the campers learn about other countries."

There is no formal instruction program, he said. The campers are in school nine months a year and a classroom setting is the last thing they want in the summer.

The counselors are chosen through Camp America, a division of the American Institute of Foreign Studies which promotes exchanges involving American and foreign students. Janet Baker, the Camp America program development coordinator, said that Camp America runs "camp fairs" in London, Manchester and Dublin every February so camp directors can meet prospective counselors face-to-face.

Agruso travels to the fairs every year, interviewing hundreds of college students. Agruso said he looks for energy and enthusiasm and teaching ability. Each counselor must be able to instruct two of the sports or activities offered by the camp and must be fluent in English, he said.

Though few U.S. camps hire 90 percent of their counselors from abroad, the use of foreign counselors at American camps seems to be the wave of the future. When Camp America began operations seven years ago, Baker said, it placed about 300 counselors in U.S. camps. This year 8,000 foreign college students found jobs in American camps and the number is expected to increase next year when Camp America extends operations to Eastern Europe.

They were intrigued by the great variety of American culture as reflected by the campers.

Baker cited the high cost of U.S. college education, running more than $100,000 for four years, as a major reason for this trend. American students simply cannot afford to work for the relatively low pay that camps can offer.

Counselors coming to the United States under the exchange program do not have this problem since college costs in Europe are minimal. As added incentive they get round-trip airfare, room and board at the camp and a salary. When the camp is over they usually have a month or two to travel around America before returning to begin their college terms.

Agruso said that he found foreign counselors more reliable. "Americans don't have the right attitude . . . they see the camp as a chance to party. They tend to break a lot of rules and they know how to get away with things."

Camp Discovery houses about 80 boys and 120 girls some from as far away as Japan. They can sign up for computer, equestrian, or general camp programs.

The computer instruction is provided by Ronald van Loon, a computer science major from the Netherlands. He said he enjoyed working with American students. He added that "a lot of kids left after they found that it wasn't just playing computer games."

Lawrence Smith, soccer instructor, an art major from England, found American kids a lot different from English kids. "Americans want to stay inside and watch television."

Anne Crowley, the camp nurse, from Australia, agreed. "You wouldn't have to force Australian kids to go outside and play in the dirt," she said.

But Timo Jahnsen, a hydrographic surveying student from The Netherlands, said that "all kids were basically the same" though he thought that American kids "are easier to psych up" — make enthusiastic — about things than European children.

Most of the counselors were surprised by the campers' lack of knowledge of geography, history and current affairs. "They just about knew where Europe was, but they didn't know where my country is," said one Dutch counselor.

They enjoyed the U.S. camp experience which has no counterpart in Europe and most wanted to return to Camp Discovery. They were intrigued by the great variety of American culture as reflected by the campers.

The international exposure seems to appeal to the campers as well. Many have been coming back year after year. They absorb foreign culture from their counselors.

As Josh Nathanson, 13, put it when asked what he got from camp: "It's not boring like school. . . . Timo told us lots of cool stories about Holland." ■

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Battle of Britain Events

■ The continuing series of events commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Britain culminates in London on Sept. 15 with a parade, a flyover and fireworks. A commemorative service will be held at Westminster Abbey the following day. A major exhibition, "The Battle of Britain Experience," is at the three Royal Air Force museums in the north London district of Hendon through Oct. 31. Many towns in southeastern England are holding events. Folkestone, on the south coast, has a festival Sept. 8-16 that includes an air show, parades, tea dances and a Glenn Miller Band concert. The Kent Battle of Britain Museum in Hawkinge, site of a former airfield south of London, has wartime planes and artifacts of the battle. A six-hour flying display is scheduled Sept. 15 at the RAF base at Abingdon, Oxfordshire, west of London.

Linking the Germanys

■ The two Germanys continue to forge new travel links. Lufthansa has increased service to both Dresden and Leipzig from both Stuttgart and Munich to five flights weekly. Interflug, the East German airline, now has daily flights from Dresden to Hamburg and Dresden to Cologne. Weekly flights between the two Germanys are up from 31 to 56, and an increase to 68 is planned for Oct. 28. The Bundesbahn has introduced a weekly sleeping car service between Cologne and Moscow, leaving Cologne Sundays at 6:32 P.M.

Mexico Comes to New York

■ New York's festival of Mexican culture, "Mexico: A Work of Art," includes more than 150 events this fall and winter showcasing Mexican arts, food and fashion. The centerpiece exhibition "Mexico: Splendors of Thirty Centuries" at the Metropolitan Museum, Oct. 10-Jan. 13, will include 400 works from the pre-Columbian period to the 20th century. Theater productions include the Laboratorio de Teatro Campesino e Indigena (peasant and indigenous theater laboratory) in a Mayan "Romeo and Juliet" Sept. 11-16 at the Delacorte Theater in Central Park. Mexican writers will share their work at 16 literary events at New York University and elsewhere. Among the 30 exhibitions are "Mexican Muralists and Prints" at The Spanish Institute, Sept. 18-Nov. 8; "Mexican Painting 1950-1980," IBM Gallery of Science and Art, Oct. 2-Nov. 24; "Mexico Through Its Masks," World Financial Center, Sept. 25-Nov. 15; "Aspects of Contemporary Mexican Painting," Americas Society, Sept. 13-Dec. 31.

An Agatha Christie Week

■ Torquay, the Devonshire coastal resort where Agatha Christie was born, has scheduled a series of events for Sept. 8 to 15 to cap a year of activities celebrating the centennial of the mystery writer's birth. Events include lectures, a flower show, an exhibition at the Torquay Museum and performances of her "Spider's Web." The Imperial Hotel stages the World Cluedo (Clue, to Americans) Championships Sept. 15-16, and will feature menus taken from Christie mysteries. Later in the year there will be an Agatha Christie murder weekend, three dinner-theater evenings and a tour of sites in Devonshire linked to the author.

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Cutting the Cost of Flexibility

by Roger Collis

ALL may be fair in love and war but not with air fares. What incenses business travelers is that they are often unable to take advantage of low-cost excursion fares because these are so hedged with restrictions, such as a compulsory Saturday night stay, advance booking or limits on flights. Such fares are designed to frustrate their use by business people, who need to be able to change or cancel a flight at the last minute. It's pay top dollar for flexibility and a few frills.

The good news is that you can often cut the cost of full-fare travel in economy, business and first class by buying tickets through so-called flight consolidators and by the creative use of official IATA rates.

Consolidators are travel agents or tour operators appointed by an airline to sell surplus seats for less than the published IATA, or government-approved, tariffs — a kind of under-the-counter discounting. Consolidators buy seats at net prices and resell them either as a wholesaler to other agents or direct to the traveler at a markup, usually with fewer restrictions than in the case of APEX/PEX fares.

Consolidators seldom advertise direct to the public and you are unlikely to hear the term "consolidation fare." That is because the airlines insist that the business be done ever so discreetly. (A travel through the small ads will reveal a galaxy of cut-price fares. But you'll never see an airline mentioned.)

A consolidation ticket for first, business class or normal economy is valid for a year and fully flexible, except that you can't change to another airline. And there are fewer deals for full-fare tickets than for PEX or APEX.

"We can do first- and business-class tickets for 25 to 40 percent less than the IATA tariff," Rolf Weber at Stohl-Air-Voyages in Geneva said. "But we don't advertise this. Airlines want to make the full amount with their high-yield passengers. For full economy tickets — valid one year — we can offer discounts of up to 60 percent. We have practically all the major airlines such as Pan Am, Swissair [for Asia], Continental."

Stohl-Air deals exclusively in long-haul travel and sells special fares only through retail travel agents. "We deal with around 1,300 agents in Switzerland and neighboring parts of France, Germany and Italy," Weber said. "We even have agents in London who order tickets for you and then pick them up."

You can depart from Frankfurt, Milan, Rome, London and Paris."

Genevieve West at Trailfinders in London said: "We are a consolidator that only sells direct to the public. We do more and more deals with first and business class, but not yet to the same extent as the excursion fares. We can offer you a round-trip to Chicago in business class for £899 [$1,700] on a European or U.S. airline, compared with a full fare of £2,194.

"That is a yearly ticket; the only restriction is you cannot transfer to another carrier or come back by another route. What we often do is sell a consolidation ticket just for the outward journey and a full IATA one for the return. This gives people more flexibility if they want to travel back via Frankfurt or somewhere. Another way of getting round the scheduling problem is to sell a consolidation ticket for a round-trip and to offer a refund should a customer need to change his itinerary and buy a full-fare ticket.

Trailfinders will sell you business-class round-trip tickets from London to New York for £939, Los Angeles, £1,628, Tokyo, £1,375, Hong Kong, £1,568 and Vancouver, £757. These fares represent savings of up to 50 percent. It also offers a round-the-world, or RTW, ticket in business class for £1,799, a saving of about £2,000 on the published fare. The routing, via Australia and New Zealand, allows multiple stopovers, subject to RTW rules.

Airline Travel in London, consolidator for Pan Am and TWA, quotes £325 for a round-trip to New York, and £395 to Los Angeles. You save £363 and £553, respectively, on the point-to-point published economy fares. There is no minimum stay requirement, but you can't change your flights.

Bon Voyage, a North American flight specialist, based in Southampton in the south of England, can do an even better deal with a round-trip economy fare to New York on Virgin Atlantic for £316. The ticket is valid for a year, there's no minimum stay and you can change the return (but not airlines) for £75. Neither Bon Voyage nor Airborn offers consolidation tickets for business or first class.

Airlines insist that the consolidating business be done ever so discreetly.

No prize for guessing why there are no consolidation fares on flight within Europe in business class, which in most cases is the lowest fully flexible fare. The best you can do here is shave a few dollars off the official PEX/APEX tariffs and perhaps avoid the Saturday-night nonsense. Trailfinders will sell you a round-trip London to Amsterdam or Paris ticket for about £75 instead of £90, but no Saturday night. Scantours in London offers consolidation fares from England to a dozen places in Scandinavia flying SAS, Air Europe, Dan Air, Britush Airways or Finnair.

A consolidation fare may not always be the best deal, especially if you are looking for maximum flexibility. A good travel agent can often save you more by exploiting IATA rules that allow you to fly up to 25 percent more miles between two points for a modest surcharge. This is known as "fare construction."

A device that works well in Europe is to combine separate round-trips on one ticket. You don't have to tie yourself down to dates and times; the combined ticket is valid for a year, with no cancellation or reissue charges other than rerouting. The technique works for first, business class, normal economy or a mixture of classes.

Let's say you plan to make three trips from London, to Paris, Stockholm and Madrid. Separate tickets would cost you a total of around $1,800 in business class. Combining the trips on one ticket would save you 35 percent.

Another device is combine two types of fare on the same ticket: say a point-to-point fare on the way out and a fare allowing for unlimited stopovers on the way back. Or vice versa. By doing this you can save up to 40 percent.

The converse is "split ticketing," whereby you take advantage of a weaker currency by buying separate tickets for the outward and return journeys. If you travel often to a country with a currency weaker than your own, it makes sense to buy an initial one-way ticket and a series of round-trips at the other end. ■

Photographs by Rick Beattie

Lindisfarne Castle perched atop a headland on Holy Island and, right, the fishing harbor at Seahouses, on the mainland.

Northumberland

Continued from page 11

tel, which incorporates the remaining stonework of a 13th-century chapel. A sign out front listed the birds that could be spotted on the island this day, including fulmars, shags, oyster catchers, kittiwakes and eider ducks. The eider ducks were a favorite of St. Cuthbert, who drew up a set of rules for their protection and allowed them to nest on the altar of the small oratory he built for himself.

Cuthbert spent nine years as a hermit on Inner Farne, living in a cell designed to isolate him from anything, even a view of the sea that might have distracted him from his prayers. Today, the only trace of his stay on the island is a shallow well near the boat landing, which legend says became miraculously filled after Cuthbert prayed for help with the island's water shortage problem. After his death, a number of other hermits came to Inner Farne, including Bartholomew, who lived on the island more than 40 years.

Cuthbert performed so many miracles over the years that he was prevailed upon by King Ecgfrith, the nephew of Oswald, and Theodore of Tarsus, the archbisop of Canterbury, to become bishop of Lindisfarne. The missionaries, wanting isolation but also a base from which to proselytize the pagan Northumbrians, had chosen their sanctuary well. Lindisfarne is an island only at high tide; twice each day, for about six hours at a time, the rising waters cover the sands connecting it to the mainland.

Even at the height of summer, you can walk the Northumberland coastal paths for miles without passing another soul.

Today, the mudflats can be traversed by a causeway when the tide is low. I waited until the rising sea began lapping the road before I drove across. As I pulled into the island's parking lot the early morning visitors were jumping into their cars to make the journey back and avoid being stranded. For the next six hours I virtually had Lindisfarne to myself, save the inhabitants of Holy Island's one village.

A light drizzle was falling as I strolled past the grazing sheep, along the quiet fishing harbor, and out to the headland on which the quaint but unimposing Lindisfarne Castle is perched. From this pointed finger of the Whin Sill I could see across the water to the mammoth castle on the coast at Bamburgh, on the same cliffs that King Oswald once claimed as his royal seat. I rounded the north side of the island and clambered over the 50-foot-high sand dunes to make my way back to the village and the Lindisfarne Priory.

Although Viking raids eventually chased the faithful from the original Lindisfarne monastery, in Norman times a new church and monastery were built by monks based at the great cathedral of Durham. The extraordinary ruins of these buildings, the red sandstone skeleton of the church and the gray stone of the monastery, dominate this end of Holy Island.

As for St. Cuthbert, his administrative duties as bishop apparently went against the grain of his solitary nature. His health began to fail, and after two years he left Lindisfarne and returned to Inner Farne, where he died in 687. Yet while we can assume that Cuthbert's immortal soul finally found peace, the same cannot be said for his mortal remains. His body was brought back to Holy Island for burial, but 11 years later the monks dug it up to have a look. It was reported to by "lying on its right side wholly entire and flexible in its joints, and resembling rather a person asleep than one dead."

In 875, fearing the Vikings, the monks fled Lindisfarne and took St. Cuthbert with them. After a number of temporary burial places, the coffin was brought to Durham Cathedral in 1070. It was opened in 1104 and again in 1537, when the body was found to be "sound, sweet, odoriferous and flexible." Over the next 300 years the grave was disturbed several more times, until church officials — perhaps realizing that the old hermit would not have appreciated strangers poking endlessly at his corpse — hid the body.

I walked down a short path leading from the Lindisfarne Priory to a sandy bluff overlooking the water. Just offshore is a small, bare islet, where Cuthbert would seek refuge from his duties as bishop of Lindisfarne. As the wind whipped at my back, it occurred to me that Northumberland is a place for that little bit of hermit in each of us. ■

Michael Balter is a free-lance journalist living in Paris.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Albertina (tel: 534 83). Sept. 12 to Nov. 11: Egon Schiele: a show of 160 watercolors, drawings, sketches and gouaches, in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the artist's birth.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Fondation pour l'Architecture (tel: 649.02.59). To Sept. 16: Brussels City of Architecture 1890-1958, includes drawings and photographs.

DENMARK

Aarhus

Aarhus Festival. To Sept. 9 (tel: 86 12 43 44). The theme is "Looking East." The program includes the Chesapeake Philharmonic with Soviet pianist Grigori Sokolov (Sept. 7); the National Bulgarian Choir and the Gyor Ballet of Hungary.

Humlebaek

Louisiana Museum (tel: 42 19 07 19). To Sept. 9: Danish industrial design of the past 25 years. To Sept. 9: Per Kirkeby paintings and sculptures.

ENGLAND

Oxford

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 726 407). To Sept. 23: Art from South Africa including paintings, banners and sculpture.

London

Design Museum (tel: 403.69.33). To Oct. 31: Graphic Design in America: A Visual Language History.
Museum of the Moving Image (tel: 928.35.35). To Sept. 12: "Dream Merchants" documents the making and the marketing of Hollywood films during the period 1920-1950.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). Sept. 7 to Dec. 9: "Monet in the '90s: The Series Paintings," the painter's repeated renderings of Rouen Cathedral, Haystacks and the Japanese bridge in his garden in Giverny are among 90 works on view. To Oct. 21: The Edwardians and After: Paintings and Sculpture from the Royal Academy's collection, 1900-1950.

FRANCE

Lyon

Biennale de la Danse (tel: 72 40 26 26). Sept. 13 to Oct. 6: The festival is this year titled "An American Story: A Century of Dance in the United States." The festival gala "Stars and Taps" pays tribute to musical comedy and jazz dance (Sept. 14 and 15). Annabelle Gamson interprets dance solos of Isadora Duncan (Sept. 13).

Saint-Paul-de-Vence

Fondation Maeght (tel: 93 32 81 63). To Oct. 7: A Joan Miro retrospective includes loans from many collections.

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Sept. 24: Raymond Loewy (1893-1986): a retrospective of the work of the French-born pioneer of industrial design. To Sept. 10: A touring Andy Warhol retrospective from the Museum of Modern Art in New York features over 200 works.
Centre National de la Photographie (tel: 47.23.36.53). To Sept. 15: "Go West," 19th-century landscape photographs of the American Far West, and "The North American Indian," a series of portraits by Edward S. Curtis.
Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27). To Sept. 30: Artists of La Coupole, 1918-1940: works by Paris-school artists of Montparnasse including Leger, Pascin, Foujita, Soutine, Zadkine, Giacometti.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Nov. 12: Guercino in France: 20 drawings and 36 paintings from French public collections by the 17th-century Italian artist. To Dec. 31: French Neoclassical sculpture from 1760 to 1830: displays 89 works.
Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.14). To Sept. 30: "An American Newspaper in Paris, James Gordon Bennett and the New York Herald."
Musée Rodin (tel: 47.05.01.34). To Sept. 30: Rodin and Caricature: 19th century caricatures inspired by the sculptor's work.
Chateau de Versailles, Saturday Music Series (tel: 39.49.48.24). Concert series of French music in the royal chapel Saturdays through November 3.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Berliner Festwochen. To Sept. 30 (tel: 254.890). Berlin Philharmonic conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini (Sept. 7, 8) and by Simon Rattle (11, 12). The San Francisco Symphony conducted by Herbert Blomstedt (Sept. 9). Dresden Staatsoper performs Strauss's "Elektra" (Sept. 12, 15) and Prokofiev's "The Love for Three Organges" (Sept. 13, 16).
Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Nov. 25: "Bismarck — Prussia, Germany and Europe" traces the career of the Iron Chancellor in 1100 exhibits from 250 public and private collections.

Cologne

Museum Ludwig (tel: 221 23.79). To Sept. 16: Max Ernst printwork and book illustrations. To Sept. 30: "African Sculpture: Inventing the Figure."

Dortmund

Museum am Ostwall (tel: 579.575). To Nov. 11: "The First Emperor of China and his Terracotta Army." Among 90 exhibits are warriors and a bronze chariot from the tomb of the 3d century B.C. emperor Qin Shi Huang Di.

Berlin hosts a show on Count Otto von Bismarck.

Essen

Villa Hügel (tel: 188.4837). To Nov. 4: "Saint Petersburg in 1800: Masterpieces from the Hermitage Collections," includes 555 works of art and artifacts from the Soviet museum.
Museum Folkwang (tel: 88.84.52). To Nov. 4: "Vincent van Gogh and the Moderns — 1890-1914." 54 paintings by van Gogh and works by Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Vlaminck, Derain, E.L. Kirchner.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt's Feste '90 (tel: 13 40.400). To Oct. 20: Under the title "Music! What is Music?" the festival includes a survey of the musical century, 1890 to 1990, entitled "Frankfurter Sonoptikum" (Sept. 7, 8, 9), and the series "Orchestras of the World" with the Bamberg Symphony, conducted by Horst Stein (Sept. 12), the Radio Symphony Orchestra of Frankfurt, conducted by Dimitry Kitayenko (Sept. 13, 14), the Orchestre de Paris, conducted by Semyon Bichkov (Sept. 15).

Nuremberg

Nationalmuseum (tel: 13.31.0). To Sept. 30: Over 1000 exhibits trace the history of the medieval military religious order the Teutonic Knights.

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Sept. 30: From Leonardo to Tiepolo: 37 Italian paintings on loan from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.
Teatro alla Scala (tel: 809.160). Sept. 7, 8: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky/Nureyev) with Isabel Seabra, Isabelle Guerin, Oliver Matz, Andrei Fedotov, Rudolf Nureyev.

Venice

Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51). To Oct. 7: Titian: 100 paintings, drawings and frescoes are on view to honor the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth.
Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80). Sept. 9-Dec. 9: From Van Gogh to Picasso; From Kandinsky to Pollock: 160 paintings and sculptures from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Bunkamura Museum (tel: 477.92.52). To Sept. 16: An exhibition of 100 oils, prints and sculptures on loan from the National Museum of Women in Arts in Washington, D.C.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

De Nieuwe Kerk (tel: 268.168). To Oct. 2: "American Abstract Art 1930-1945," from the Frost collection.
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Nov. 4: 250 sketches from van Gogh's letters never before publicly shown, from the Van Gogh Museum and elsewhere. To Nov. 4: Emile Bernard (1868-1941): a retrospective which focuses on pre-1890 work.

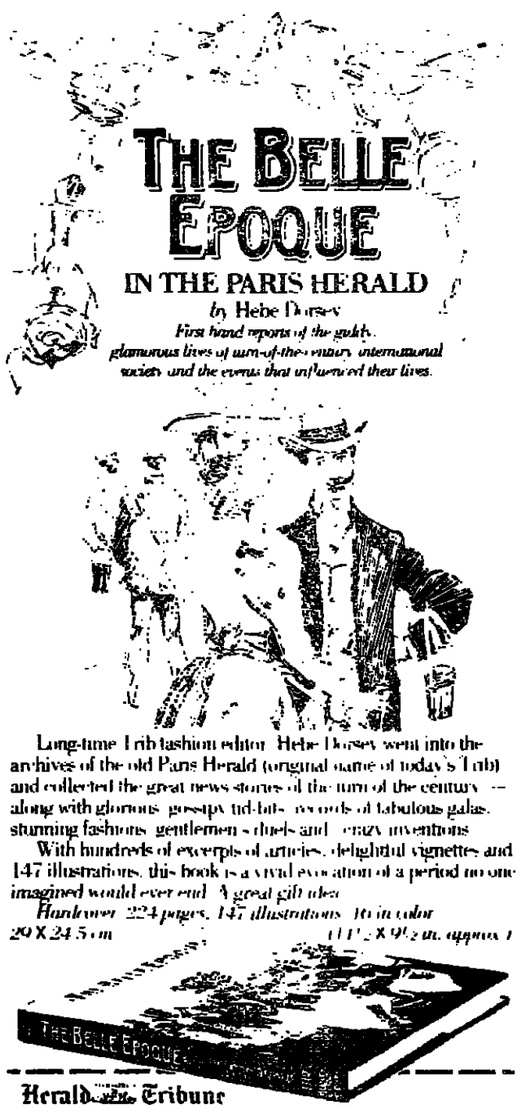
SWITZERLAND

Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel. 22.09.44). To Nov. 4: Paintings and drawings by Paul Klee selected from among several hundred done in the last months before his death in June 1940.

Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Oct. 21: Landscape in Light: 200 works by European and American Impressionists, includes paintings by Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, but the focus is on Scandinavian, Russian, Swiss and other lesser known adherents of the school.



Long-time Trib fashion editor Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century — along with glorious gossip, tid-bits, records of fabulous galas, stunning fashions, gentlemen's duels and crazy inventions.

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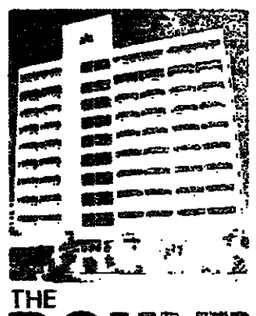

J[illegible] opened a moderately priced beautifully located first class hotel.
[illegible] tasteful rooms with IDD, personal safe, mini-bar, [illegible] balcony, same day laundry, and 24 hour room service.
[illegible] facilities include 2 [illegible] restaurants, coffee house, business center and conference [illegible].
[illegible] in the ideal location.

THE BOULEVARD

The Boulevard [illegible] Bangkok, Thailand [illegible] Tel: 252-4550 [illegible] Fax: [illegible]

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ACROSS

1 Retired
5 Civil wrong
9 Playlet
13 Group of turtles
14 [illegible] with him is beauty [illegible] Shak.
16 Hawaiian city
17 Divine vocation
18 Form of Japanese poetry
19 Live again
20 Annie's exclamation
23 City's political division
24 Kind of code
25 Bon or tableau follower
28 Dark lantern
33 Scents
34 Le Moko et al.
35 Mazel [illegible]
36 Decorated tinware
37 Obtest
38 A vegetable, for short
39 Tolkien creature
40 Blunders
41 Neatness
42 Ship section
44 Pitches
45 Hawaiian wreath
46 Partner of now
47 Disney character
53 Dark red
54 One who snigglers
55 Romp
57 "[illegible] vincit omnia": Chaucer
58 Move furtively
59 Bacchanal cry
60 R.N.'s helpers
61 Silicles
62 Gainsay

DOWN

1 Network for Peter Jennings
2 Idol for Jezebel
3 French periodical
4 Red grape grown for table use
5 Informal attire
6 A portrayer of Charlie Chan
7 Scold
8 Kon-[illegible], Heyerdahl's boat
9 Opposite of flats
10 Sort
11 French islands
12 Pull along
15 Pushed with the nose
21 Reviews unfavorably
22 Is under the weather
25 Casts a ballot
26 "[illegible] Care," 1905 song
27 [illegible]-face (reversal)
28 The bathysphere man
29 Asian evergreen
30 Musical study
31 Rube
32 He threw to Chance
34 Drain stopper
37 Des [illegible], Ill. river
38 Corrugated
40 Liberated, in Berlin
41 Oil cartel
43 "[illegible] Tune," 1941 song
44 Malingers
46 Tendency
47 Move, in checkers
48 Byzantine holy picture
49 Kennel sound
50 Award for a TV commercial
51 Roof overhang
52 Disney movie: 1982
53 Cater-cousin
56 One of 88 for Van Cliburn

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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T	R	E	V	S		A	S	S	E	T		S	O	O

© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

TRAVEL

Mount Koya

Continued from page 11

a range of colors surrounded by more than an acre of white pebbles raked into perfect rows of scallop-shaped ripple patterns.

It is possible to walk from temple to temple from Kongobuji, but once again it is useful to have a car, since it is several miles from one end of town to the other. Among the more interesting temples are a cluster near the Kondo temple, and a smaller structure called Fudo-do, the oldest of the 110 remaining temples.

Like bookends, two other principal sites lie at either end of Koyasan. The Daimon gate at the western end is a large double-roofed structure looked after by two fierce painted wood guardians, or Nio, whose wide-eyed glares are intended to keep any mischief-making demons at bay. They did not succeed in keeping away various armies that burned Koyasan's temples several times, but their fearsome poses provide a stark contrast to the serene gazes carved into the faces of the Buddha images throughout the town.

At the east end of Koyasan is the Okunoin, where the body of the Kobo Daishi is said to rest. The temple can be reached only on foot by way of a path a mile and a quarter long that leads through a historic, tree-shaded cemetery. Beneath towering old cedar trees lie the simple traditional Japanese grave markers of several emperors, shoguns, samurai, poets, political and military leaders and priests.

After a day of walking, Koyasan's inns, which are part of the complex's monasteries, are a welcome refuge. They are operated as traditional *ryokan*, with tatami mat rooms behind paper sliding doors. The temples generally have well-tended gardens, creating an atmosphere uninterrupted by the sort of sake-induced singing and folderol one often runs into at larger Japanese resorts. The temples usually serve only vegetarian food.

One dinner, for instance, at Tentokuin, a clean, modern temple lying alongside a big carp pond near the center of Koyasan, had 11 dishes, ranging from three kinds of tofu, including sesame-flavored, to several sorts of pickles, stewed vegetables and mushrooms, seaweed, tempura and rich miso soup. It was especially enjoyable after a soak in Tentokuin's large communal bath.

The swing through the Kii Peninsula need not end at Koyasan. Farther south lie more rounded mountains and canyons sculptured by several large rivers. Here the destination is of a more earthly order: pleasant and isolated *onsen*, or natural hot spring resorts.

One of the nicer and quieter ones is Kawayu, about 70 miles southeast of Koyasan at a secluded spot on the gravelly Kawayu River. The food here is good and plentiful and the communal spring-fed baths are often open to the elements, so one can gaze out over the lovely river and surrounding hills. To complete the journey, it is a good idea to drive back north along the east coast of the peninsula. The final leg of the journey will thus take one along some pretty beaches, through an agricultural region that produces some of Japan's finest green tea, and then to Ise, which is home to the holiest Shinto shrine. ■

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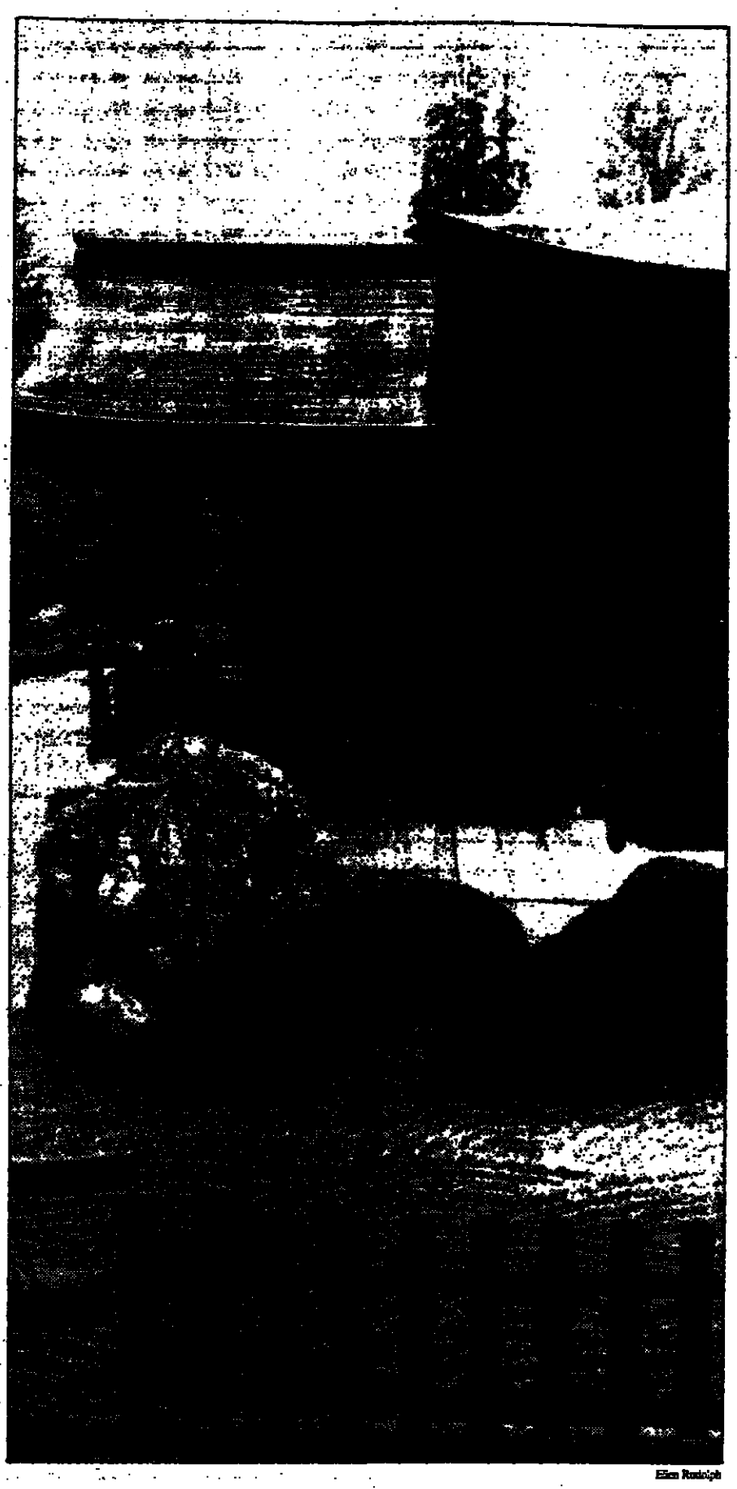


Ellen Randolph

The rock garden at Kongobuji, the principal monastery in Koyasan.

St. John's: Victorian by the Sea

by Lawrence O'Toole

WINDSWEPT Signal Hill, which overlooks the mile-long placid oval of the St. John's harbor in Newfoundland, was the perfect place for Guglielmo Marconi to await, in 1901, the first wireless signal from Europe. Its green and red sandstone cliffs, containing no iron to interfere with an electromagnetic current, drop dauntingly enough to induce vertigo in the most stalwart of souls. If electric waves were to travel from 1,250 miles (2,000 kilometers) away, surely the first place they would strike would be this high promontory holding fast against the North Atlantic gales.

From one direction on this historic hill the harsh and choppy Atlantic, ornamented with a sizable iceberg or two from the winter months until the end of June, can bring a bracing arctic chill with it, even in the middle of August. In the opposite direction, St. John's spreads out far below in stunning, unrippled perspective.

The winding, twisting road up Signal Hill, which is now a national park, is a struggle for any car. Throughout the last half millennium, the site has served as a fortification, and the remains of various batteries and barracks have been preserved. The basin of the harbor remained impenetrable thanks to an entrance called The Narrows, which at one point is a mere 200 yards of water.

Fought over for centuries by the French and English, St. John's has always been, first and foremost, a port town. As early as 1503, it was a fishing station for the Bristol Company Adventurers. During a stroll down Water Street, the first street next to the waterfront, it's no surprise to hear a foreign language, say Portuguese or Russian, being spoken, although the ships of great fishing fleets no longer huddle in the harbor. The Newfoundland waters have been virtually depleted of codfish.

But Portuguese or Russian don't sound nearly as strange as the English spoken in St. John's. Dating as far back as Shakespeare's time, it is a mixture of Erse and West Country that has undergone change over the centuries to produce words not heard anywhere else.

UNTIL 1949, when Newfoundland united with Canada, St. John's, which today has a population of 100,000, was the capital of the last Anglo-Saxon, English-speaking British colony in North America — a true oddity. The city's older architecture, primarily Victorian, is British, but its manners are lace-curtain Irish.

Bowl-shaped, Old St. John's slopes down to the harbor, sometimes in a series of heart-stopping hills. Some, like Garrison Hill, are so steep they have steps rather than sidewalks. Intimidating as ever, Carter's Hill used to be called Burst Heart Hill.

The streets of Old St. John's, which have names such as Hill o' Chips (probably because woodworking factories were there since the 1700s) and Bee Orchis Terrace (after the European orchid), are a warren of brightly painted wooden houses with bonneted dormer and bay windows, mansard and saddle roofs, and two-stack chimneys. It would appear some local edict punishes anyone who paints his house the same color as his neighbor's. Since the Great Fire of 1892 destroyed so much, the bulk of St. John's buildings preserved are Victorian. Lately the city has enjoyed a fair amount of restoration, most of it pleasing to the eye and not at all jarring.

Restoration has not always been foremost in the city fathers' minds. In the early '70s a huge section of Old St. John's, some of which was, granted, slums, and the rest of which was utterly charming, was torn down to make way for a concrete City Hall of monumental ugliness. Still, St. John's may be the only city in North America that can boast an original nickelodeon, The Nickel, which is now part of St. Patrick's Hall in the Benevolent Irish Society building.

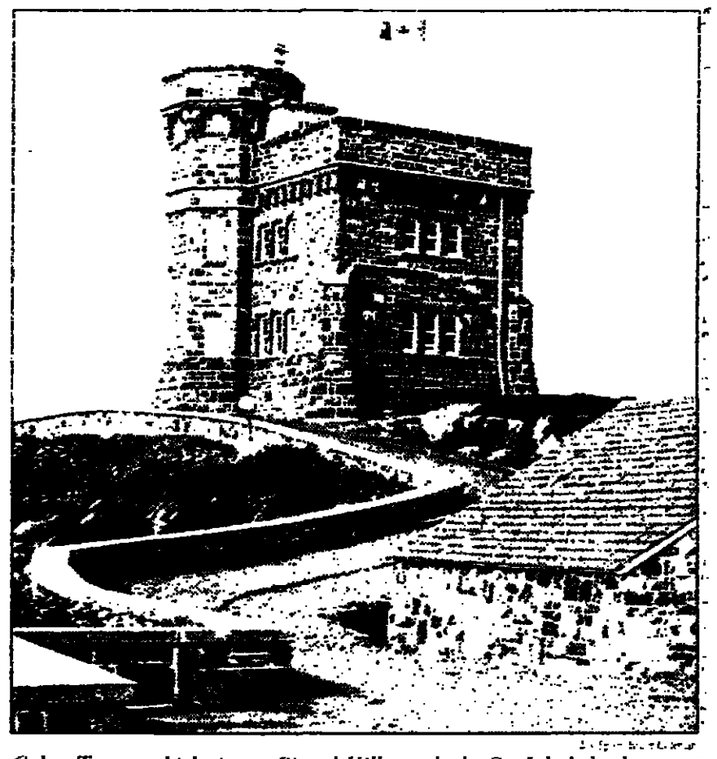
Directly across from the B.I.S. stands the Roman Catholic Basilica of St. John the Baptist. At the time of its completion in 1855 it was the largest ecclesiastical building in North America. The basilica, Roman in style, is faced with cut limestone from Galway and the moldings and cornices are Dublin granite. The Anglican Cathedral, begun in 1847 and finished in 1885, is one of the best examples of neo-Gothic architecture on the continent.

Fog seems to have a franchise in St. John's. Big cotton-ball tufts of it can, even on a fine summer's day, suddenly put in an appearance in the harbor. The weather is, in fact, so erratic that the annual St. John's regatta in early August is called after an early-morning look at conditions. If the regatta's on, as many as 50,000 people hop into their Sunday best and head down to Quidi Vidi Lake to watch the races, play various games of chance for stuffed animals and become ill on cotton candy.

Not far from the lake is the village of Quidi Vidi, no more than a small cove with a few ancient houses, a small church someone has converted into a home, and a first-class restaurant. On a "mauzy" day Quidi Vidi — a name thought to be borrowed from either the Spanish or Portuguese, or maybe even named for a person named Kitty — is atmospheric enough to make any cinematographer's mouth water.

For anyone who wants to experience the difference between city and country, the outports, where the accents are thicker and the faces ruddier, are easily accessible and definitely worth a day trip. Pretty Harbor, just a few miles from Cape Spear, is a popular outing, but to experience the real thing drive to the Southern Shore to places like Ferryland, Witless Bay or Aquaforte. These small villages, with their salt-box houses, fishing stages and dories, are places where time has not quite stopped but perhaps taken a snooze. ■

Lawrence O'Toole, who is the great-great-great nephew of a Newfoundland hero, wrote this for The New York Times.



Cubot Tower, which sits on Signal Hill, overlooks St. John's harbor.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

WALL STREET WATCH

Japanese Bank Sets Up U.S. Mergers Subsidiary

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Industrial Bank of Japan, one of the world's largest banking institutions, announced Thursday that it is forming a mergers subsidiary in New York to put together deals between companies in Japan and the United States.

While a number of Japanese financial institutions have investments in American mergers firms, Industrial Bank, Japan's largest long-term credit bank, will be the first to establish an American subsidiary to handle such deals.

The move by the bank comes as Japanese banks are facing more pressure to increase their profitability, as margins in many of their business lines have stayed flat and their capital positions were hurt by the sharp drop in the Japanese stock market earlier this year.

Industrial Bank is feeling comfortable with its knowledge of the market, one banker said.

Industrial Bank named an American investment banker, John A. Herrmann Jr., to head the unit. Mr. Herrmann is a managing director in the mergers division of Lehman Brothers, the investment-banking subsidiary of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

The Japanese bank's plan is likely to rattle some Wall Street deal makers, who are suffering from a dearth of transactions and may now face more competition from an institution they know well.

Many Wall Street firms had turned to Industrial Bank to help finance some of the largest mergers that have been put together.

For example, the bank is an investor in the buyout fund of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the New York investment firm that paid a record $25 billion to acquire RJR Nabisco Inc. in 1988.

In part to keep relations warm with the large bank, which has been one of the most aggressive in financing mergers, many investment banks have trained the Tokyo bank's employees in the mergers business and are now likely to face them as competitors.

"IBJ is clearly starting to feel comfortable with its own knowledge of the market, or its ability to access it," said an investment banker who had been told of the plan Wednesday night. "They are tied financially and otherwise with corporate Japan, and they obviously can beat the pants off an American firm there."

THE SUBSIDIARY WOULD still face the challenge of penetrating the American market, which has proven difficult for a number of Japanese securities firms with operations in the United States.

Investment bankers said Wednesday night, however, that Industrial Bank's relationships with a number of American companies and other investment firms were strong.

While Industrial Bank will be the first Japanese bank to establish an American mergers subsidiary, this will not be its first venture into deal making nor is it the first Japanese financial institution to have a strong involvement in the business.

Industrial Bank has run corporate finance activities through an American affiliate, the IBJ Schroder Banking Corp. Industrial Bank has also had a long relationship with Dillon, Read & Co., the American investment bank owned by Travelers Corp.

The Japanese have been eager participants in the mergers wave that swept corporate America during the 1980s.

For example, within months after the formation in 1988 of Wasserstein, Perella & Co., one of the best-known mergers businesses, Nomura Securities Co., the world's largest securities concern, invested $100 million for a 20 percent stake in the Wall Street firm.

Industrial Bank is planning to form a separate subsidiary under American banking laws to handle its mergers business. It has already applied to the Federal Reserve Board for approval of its plan.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 6

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.751	3.342	1.1271	0.3382	0.151 *	—	5.404 *	1.3514	1.2435 *	1.5105	1.784 *
Brussels	31.33	60.9825	20.655	6.1355	2.7552 *	18.3375	—	24.6375	0.2240	27.73	0.3263 *
Frankfurt	1.5546	2.964	—	0.2984	0.1347 *	0.8873	4.865 *	1.1990	1.103 *	1.3493	1.586 *
London (a)	1.9045	—	2.9678	9.949	2215.50	3.345	60.985	2.4705	268.48	2.2025	186.83
Madrid	98.187	187.00	63.13	18.83	8.465 *	56.81	3.071	75.805	69.00 *	85.05	—
Milan	1,158.50	2,213.00	745.50	222.61	—	662.00	36.295	894.62	8.23	1,005.00	11.041
New York (b)	—	1.9132 a	1.5543	5.287	1,160.80	1.7533	31.895	1.297	140.70	1.1591	97.445
Paris	5.2855	9.942	3.3515	—	0.4490 *	2.9730	0.1633	4.0176	3.693 *	4.521	5.3135 *
Tokyo	142.00	271.86	91.17	27.22	0.1222	0.807	4.400	109.91	—	122.27	1.4534
Toronto	1.155	2.2077	1.00	0.2208	0.995 *	0.6596	3.609 *	0.8916	0.8216 *	—	1.177 *
Zurich	1.301	2.4784	0.8354	0.2487	0.1123 *	0.7418	4.0745 *	—	0.9222 *	1.1248	1.3276 *
1 ECU	1.3362	0.6949	2.0616	6.9091	1,537.50	2.3227	42.28	1.7795	187.066	1.5277	130.806
1 SDR	1.3946	0.7303	2.168	N.Q.	1,616.31	2.4419	44.5289	N.A.	198.020	1.5995	136.93

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	6790.3	Greek drac.	153.95	Mex. peso	2887.00	S. Afr. rand	2.56
Austral. $	1.2092	Hong Kong $	7.766	N. Zealand $	1.5982	Soviet ruble*	0.5739
Austr. schil.	10.95	Indian rupee	17.605	Norw. krone	6.027	Swed. krona	5.7325
Brazil cruz.	65.81	Indo. rupiah	1850.00	Phil. peso	24.70	Taiwan $	26.98
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5799	Port. escudo	138.22	Thai baht	25.50
Danish krone	5.9585	Israeli shek.	1.95	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2676.66
Egypt. pound	2.7134	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.748	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.6715	Malay. ring.	2.6865	S. Kor. won	716.10	Venez. boliv.	48.90

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8939	1.8823	1.8733	Canadian dollar	1.1565	1.1607	1.1648
Japanese yen	141.15	141.10	141.04	Swiss franc	1.2967	1.2967	1.2961
Deutsche mark	1.5551	1.5544	1.5535				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 15/16-8 1/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	7 3/4-7 7/8	14 13/16-14 15/16	9 15/16-10 1/16	8 3/16-8 5/16	9 13/16-9 15/16	8 3/16
2 months	7 7/8-8	8 1/16-8 3/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	14 13/16-14 15/16	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 1/4-8 3/8	9 7/8-10	9
3 months	7 7/8-8	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 1/16-8 3/16	14 13/16-14 7/8	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 1/4-8 3/8	10 1/16-10 3/16	9 1/16
6 months	7 15/16-8 1/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	14 13/16-14 15/16	10 3/8-10 1/2	8 1/2-8 5/8	10 1/16-10 3/16	9 3/16
1 year	8 3/16-8 5/16	8 13/16-9 1/16	8 1/2-8 5/8	14 3/8-14 1/2	10 5/8-10 3/4	8 5/8-8 3/4	10 1/2-10 5/8	9 5/16

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Sept. 6

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 1/8	7 1/2
Com paper 91-179 days	7.45	7.45
3-month Treasury bills	7.37	7.37
6-month Treasury bills	7.31	7.29
1-year Treasury bills	7.22	7.28
30-year Treasury bond	8.95	8.97
2-month CD's	7.80	7.95
3-month CD's	7.80	7.95
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 10/32	7 11/32
2-month interbank	N.A.	8 3/32
3-month interbank	8 5/32	8 3/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.10	8.10
1-month interbank	8.25	8.25
3-month interbank	8.45	8.45
6-month interbank	8.75	8.75
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15.00	14 15/16
3-month interbank	14 29/32	14 29/32
6-month interbank	14 13/16	14 13/16
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/4	9 1/2
Call money	10 1/8	10 1/8
1-month interbank	10	10 1/16
3-month interbank	10 1/4	10 5/16
6-month interbank	10 1/2	10 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Sept. 6

1 month	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
2 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
3 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
6 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
1 year	8 3/16 - 8 5/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Sept. 6

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.58
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.811
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Sept. 6

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	388.65	388.95	+ 4.80
Luxembourg	388.75	—	+ 4.60
Paris (12.5 kilo)	391.03	390.17	+ 3.31
Zurich	389.05	387.75	+ 4.10
London	388.25	387.50	+ 4.20
New York	—	390.65	+ 3.65

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Kawasaki Will Make Parts for Airbus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. announced Thursday that it planned to make fuselage parts for Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium. Industry analysts termed the move a surprising departure from the Japanese aircraft industry's long-time dealings with Boeing Co. of the United States.

Kawasaki expects to sign a contract by mid-October with British Aerospace PLC, one of the main partners in the Airbus venture, to make parts for the A321 jetliner, a spokeswoman for the heavy-engineering company said. She gave no other details.

The contract would represent the first time a Japanese aircraft maker has worked with Europe's Airbus, according to an official of the Japan Aircraft Development Corp., an industry association.

The move is unusual in Japan, where the aircraft industry has always been loyal to Boeing, an industry analyst pointed out.

"It's incredible," a spokesman for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan's largest aircraft maker, said of Kawasaki's planned participation in the Airbus project. "It's against tradition here. In fuselage production, we do not work for rival firms."

Most business conducted by Japanese aircraft companies and foreign makers has been with Boeing, including development of its long-haul, wide-bodied 767 aircraft, the JADC official said.

Other work with foreign firms has included parts supply and minor contracts with a Boeing competitor, McDonnell Douglas Corp., and Fokker Aircraft BV of the Netherlands, he said.

Boeing would be worried about technology leaks to its European rival through Kawasaki, commented the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a financial daily.

Boeing, Kawasaki and other Japanese firms have been developing the Boeing 7J7, a next generation version of the short- to medium-haul 737 passenger plane, which will be the same size as the A321.

The A321, which can carry 180 passengers, is scheduled to be commissioned in the spring of 1994. Its development costs are estimated at $480 million, Airbus officials have said. Under the contract awarded by British Aerospace, Kawasaki will produce air panels for the rear part of the fuselage.

Kawasaki appears to be trying to diversify its range of customers, given the prospects of shrinking demand for military aircraft in light of reduced chances of war between the superpowers, the industry analyst said.

He added that other local aircraft makers might follow suit.

However, the move is not a sign that Japanese aircraft makers are drifting away from Boeing, the analyst said.

Contracts with Boeing will continue to be the mainstay of their business and projects with other clients will play only subordinate roles, he said.

Kawasaki's plan to limit its participation in the Airbus project to a production role shows it does not plan to leave Boeing, the analyst added. *(Reuters, UPI)*

■ Taiwan Buys Jets

Two privately owned Taiwanese airlines have ordered six new aircraft each at the Farnborough Air Show in England in anticipation of opening up of new international routes, Reuters reported.

Airbus said it had received an order for two A320s and four A300-600Rs from Foshing Airlines. The order is Foshing's first for jetliners and coincides with plans its has to fly internationally. It currently operates Italian-French turboprop ATR-42 planes on routes within Taiwan.

McDonnell Douglas said Great China Airlines Ltd. of Taiwan had ordered six twin-jet aircraft for the planned opening up of flights from Taiwan to China next year. It said the deal is worth more than $200 million.

Oil Breaks $30 While Saudis Bolster Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices here and in London broke firmly through the $30-a-barrel level on Thursday even as Saudi Arabia virtually doubled shipments to markets starved of supplies by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, October contracts for the U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate soared $1.71 a barrel to close at $31.48, just 45 cents short of the post-Kuwait invasion record of $31.93 set Aug. 23.

Earlier, North Sea Brent for October delivery closed $1.15 higher in London at $30.90, after opening at a five-year high of $31.15.

The climb in London followed news that a U.S. citizen had been shot and wounded by Iraqi troops in Kuwait. But gains moderated after it became clear that no military escalation was likely because the man was apparently shot while violating curfew orders.

Oil industry sources commented that Saudi Arabia's new rate of exports — more than seven million barrels a day — was a peak reached by drawing on stocks and was too high to keep up for long.

Saudi Arabia is expected over the long haul to contribute around two million barrels a day to fill the gap caused by the United Nations-mandated embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil, and the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela about 500,000 barrels a day each.

The OPEC secretary-general, Subroto of Indonesia, urged consuming nations to release some of their oil reserves onto the market to match increased production from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the cartel's news agency reported in London.

"If the consumer governments wait until the fourth quarter to release their stocks, it may be too late to keep oil prices within a reasonable boundary," he said.

In Jidda, U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said he would ask Saudi Arabia to use windfall oil profits of at least $100 million a day from the Gulf crisis to aid the U.S.-led campaign against Iraq.

He arrived on Thursday at the start of a tour of Gulf and European capitals to strengthen international opposition to Iraq. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ Shortages Plan Urged

In Brussels, major oil companies in Europe called for detailed plans to be made for the release of world oil stocks if the Gulf crisis leads to shortages, Reuters reported.

The European Petroleum Industry Association, representing companies with 95 percent of the combined processing capacity of the 12 European Community nations, said there was no need so far to use government stocks.

Soviets to Pump Less Oil, Analysts Say

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Independently of the Gulf crisis, which has taken some 4.6 million barrels of oil a day off the world market, oil production in the Soviet Union has fallen by more than half a million barrels a day since last year and is likely to continue declining, according to analysts in the United States and Europe.

In a roundabout way this is amplifying the effect of the Middle East crisis on some importing nations, and even on the price of gasoline in the United States, experts say, because the regional markets for crude and refined products are interconnected.

[The U.S. Commerce Secretary, Robert A. Mosbacher, said several American oil companies would offer the Soviet Union technology and expertise to raise its sagging output, Reuters reported from Washington.

[He said chief executives of oil firms such as Chevron Corp., Texaco Inc. and Pruet Oil would accompany him to Moscow from Sept 10 to 14 to make the offer to the Soviet authorities, who he said had not yet indicated their position on the subject.

[Mr. Mosbacher said: "We hope to help them turn around their dropping production rate if they so desire. Energy is the No. 1 source of hard currency. If they can get large amounts they can accomplish their goals."]

Soviet production is running lower by 500,000 to 600,000 barrels a day, or 4 to 5 percent, and exports are down about 250,000 barrels a day, according to the International Energy Agency, a monitoring agency for the industrialized nations; some put the export decline higher.

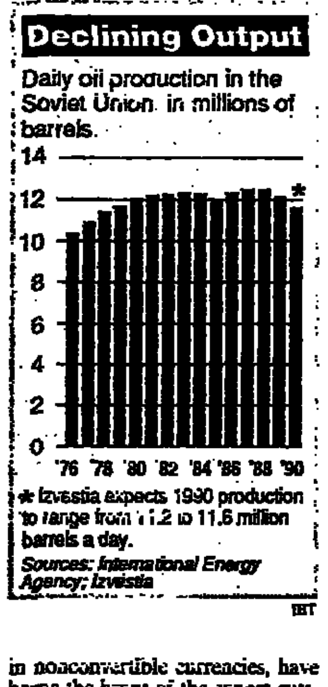
Part of the shortfall is made up by declining demand in the Soviet Union itself, which is in recession.

In addition, early this year Moscow stopped its worldwide marketing of Iraqi oil, which it had received in exchange for arms shipments, according to experts.

The Soviet Union's own exports will average about 3.3 million barrels a day this year, down from 3.7 million barrels a day last year, according to Robert E. Ebel, the vice president for international affairs of Enserch Corp., of Dallas.

Mr. Ebel, a former government intelligence officer, said that in 1988 exports reached 4.1 million barrels a day.

Eastern European countries that took about half the Soviet exports, paying for them through barter or in nonconvertible currencies, have borne the brunt of the export cuts, according to Western experts.



They were also major users and processors of Iraqi oil, generally acquired by barter.

There is also some reduction in sales of Soviet crude to Western European countries, which paid in hard currency, but Soviet oil income could still rise because the price per barrel is up sharply.

The United States produces about 8.5 million barrels a day of crude oil and condensates, but it buys about the same amount it produces, in normal times.

Compared with these numbers, the Soviet declines are small, but they come at a time of tightness in the market.

The Iraqi barter with the Soviet Union ended early this year, before the Kuwait invasion.

Robert Mabro, director of the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, said that the Iraqis had been paying for "arms, flour, tractors, whatever," and that none of the oil actually went to the Soviet Union; it was simply sold or re-bartered.

Western experts are not sure why the barter stopped; one suggested it was because a debt had been paid.

With demand heightened by tourism and other factors, Eastern European countries like Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, which were large users of Iraqi oil either through direct barter or through the Soviet Union, are importing refined products, adding to the pressure on

See OUTPUT, Page 19

Australia To Sell 49% Of Qantas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Australia's Labor government has decided to sell at least 49 percent of the equity in Qantas and in the domestic carrier Australian Airlines, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Thursday.

He told reporters that the government would also expose the state-owned domestic phone carrier, Telecom, to competition.

"The government has agreed to sell an equity stake in Australian Airlines and Qantas," Mr. Hawke said after a cabinet meeting, adding that at least 49 percent of each airline would be sold.

The Qantas chairman, Bill Dix, said earlier on Thursday that he expected stakes in Qantas to be bought by Japan Airlines, Lufthansa, British Airways and American Airlines.

Mr. Dix added, "I would not be at all surprised to see Qantas taking additional equity stakes in smaller carriers like those we hold in Air New Zealand and Air Pacific."

Qantas's capital-funding requirements had increased dramati-

See QANTAS, Page 21

Banks Earn $5.3 Billion In Quarter

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. commercial banks earned $5.3 billion in the second quarter, down 24 percent from the $7 billion earned in last year's record second quarter, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Thursday.

The agency said the chief reason for the decline was continued provision for future credit losses, up by $2 billion from a year earlier.

For the first six months of the year, bank earnings were $11.6 billion, down 18.5 percent from the year-ago period.

The FDIC said asset-quality problems deepened at banks in the eastern United States, while banks in the far West reported strong profitability and growth in assets. Southwestern banks saw their second straight quarterly profit.

"It's clearly a mixed bag," said the FDIC chairman, William Seidman, at a news conference.

Looking to the rest of the year, Mr. Seidman predicted that commercial-bank earnings would remain below last year's record levels. "Given the current environment, we see more of about the same," he said.

Mr. Seidman praised as "constructive" a deposit insurance reform plan unveiled Wednesday by the chairman of the House Banking Committee, Henry Gonzalez, a Texas Democrat.

But he said that additional bank powers, something not offered in the Gonzalez plan, ought to be considered.

Japan Firm Buys Pebble Beach Co.

United Press International

CARMEL, California — Pebble Beach Co., owner of four world-class golf courses and the scenic 17-Mile Drive on the Monterey Peninsula, has announced the sale of its properties to an American subsidiary of a Japanese development company.

No financial terms were disclosed, but real estate experts estimated the deal, which was announced Wednesday, to be worth between $780 million and $1 billion.

The buyer was Ben Hogan Properties, a Texas company owned by Japan's Cosmo World Co. and headed by the golf-course developer Minoru Isutani. Cosmo World has built more than 15 golf courses in Japan, as well as projects in Europe and the United States.

Bran Fanning, president of American International Golf Resorts of Greenbrae, California, said he thinks the new owners may make some of the golf courses private and sell memberships in the United States and Japan. "Memberships in Japanese golf clubs often sell for more than $1 million each, and memberships of $60,000 each in Japan could reap handsome profits," he said.

Speculation about the deal had been rampant for months, but the purchase of the entire company surprised many observers. It had been believed that Cosmo World would buy only 49 percent of Pebble Beach Co. for about $450 million and would jointly manage the property for at least three years with the Los Angeles-based partnership that has owned the famous property since 1983 — Miller, Klutznick, Davis & Gray.

The old owners reportedly had been looking for outside investors to help pay off debt and finance new construction before Monterey County, now in the fourth year of a drought, limits development.

The financier Marvin Davis, who acquired Pebble Beach with other partners in his acquisition of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., could not be reached for comment on his plans for the proceeds.

Mr. Isutani has been a controversial figure in Japan, where some members of his golf clubs have accused him of selling more than 10 times the agreed number of memberships.

He has also been criticized for his relationship with the former NTT Corp. Chairman Hisashi Shinto, who is being tried for political bribery in a stock scandal.

Included in the deal were Del Monte Lodge and the golf course at Pebble Beach, the inn and golf course at Spanish Bay, Spyglass Hill Golf Course, the Del Monte Golf Course in Monterey, the undeveloped Old Capitol site in Monterey, and undeveloped properties in Pebble Beach, an unincorporated area with 5,300 residents.

Tokyo Forced to Ease Banks' Reins

Reuters

TOKYO — The urgent need of Japanese banks to raise fresh funds to meet international capital standards has forced the Ministry of Finance to soften its regulatory grip.

"Banks are now desperate for capital after the recent stock market plunge, and the ministry is aware of that," said Katsuhito Sasajima, an analyst at Nikko Research Center Ltd.

Fuji Bank Ltd., Bank of Tokyo Ltd. and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. set the Eurobond market astir Wednesday by announcing a total of $1.8 billion in subordinated debt financing.

Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Asia Ltd. on Thursday announced a subordinated issue, and officials at Mitsubishi Bank and Tokai Bank said they plan to issue similar debt in similar amounts before the end of this month.

But some bankers said an avalanche of such debt could harm market conditions, keeping the Ministry of Finance wary of giving new approvals.

The ministry had indicated its opposition to commercial bank issuance of subordinated bonds overseas. This was because under the strict segmentation of the Japanese banking industry, only long-term credit banks were allowed to issue debt paper with more than three years to maturity.

Fuji Bank is borrowing $700 million under a subordinated loan contract from Merrill Lynch Bank AG, which will issue loan participation certificates underwritten by Fuji's British affiliate.

Because third parties have issued the certificates, the ministry has little leverage to complain, a banker said.

Bank of Tokyo and Nippon Credit are issuing subordinated bonds of $700 million and $400 million, respectively, through their Curaçao subsidiaries. Mitsui Taiyo Kobe issued a $1 billion callable floating rate note guaranteed by Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank on a subordinated basis.

Subordinated debt gives creditors lower priority claims to repayment in the event of the borrower's bankruptcy. Under capital adequacy standards now being called for by the Bank for International Settlements, funds raised through such instruments count as bank capital.

"Banks are racing for investor funds while they are still there," said Mr. Sasajima of Nikko. "The later it becomes and liquidity is squeezed, the higher the rate will be bid up. That is why some regional banks who do not need funds through such means now are also borrowing."

Overseas subordinated debt is

See BANKS, Page 16

PRESENTATION OF
THE CHASE/HERALD TRIBUNE SCHOLARSHIP
for the INSEAD MBA Program

The 1990/91 scholarship award to Insead, jointly sponsored by Chase Manhattan Bank and the International Herald Tribune was won by an exceptional young English woman, Adalgisa Letts, 25. Ms. Letts whose mother is Italian, was educated in England and the United States and holds a BA degree in philosophy from Cambridge University. Most recently she has worked in the City of London, for Prudential Bache Capital Funding and Baring Brothers.

At a recent presentation ceremony in London, Ms. Letts received the award from Tom Swayne, The Chase Manhattan Bank Area Executive for Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

CHASE

International Herald Tribune.
THE CHASE/HERALD TRIBUNE SCHOLARSHIP

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Fall Sharply As Oil Prices Soar

United Press International

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed sharply lower Thursday as oil prices staged a relentless advance, but trading, as has been the case for more than a week, remained very light.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 14.85 points Wednesday, tumbled 31.93 to close at 2,596.29. The Dow was down as much as 44 points at its low.

Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 1.87 to 176.06. The price of an average share fell [illegible] cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 3.93 to 320.46.

Declines led advances by a margin of nearly 2 to 1 on the Big Board, where volume totaled 125.6 million shares, up from the 120.6 million traded Wednesday.

Stocks drifted with modest losses until midmorning, when the market accelerated its decline as oil prices began to rise sharply. Crude oil futures closed up more than $1 per barrel.

Analysts said the steady advance revived fears of inflation and concerns that the Federal Reserve Board, even though faced with a faltering economy, may be unable to cut interest rates.

Certain market sectors and stocks were hit especially hard in the sharp decline, with weak August sales reports making it a tough day for major retailers. In the technology sector, Motorola plunged [illegible] and was the most active issue amid reports that analysts at [illegible] brokerages had expressed concern about the strength of its [illegible] in a weakening economy.

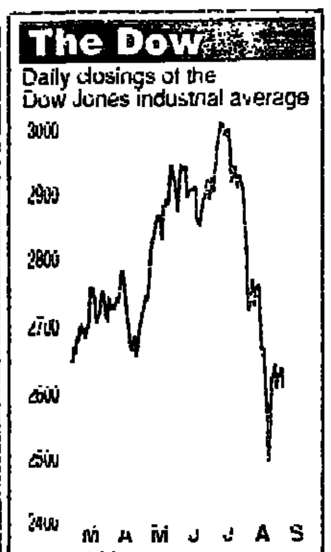
The [illegible] was the next most active [illegible]. The retailer reported a rise of just 1 percent in August sales among stores open at least a year.

[illegible] was third, off [illegible], despite the rise in oil prices.

Among other blue chips, AT&T fell [illegible] and IBM was unchanged at [illegible], while Merck lost [illegible].

Some oil companies were mixed. Among the gainers were [illegible], which added [illegible] to 64, and [illegible] advanced [illegible].

Prices fell in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.



NYSE Most Actives

[illegible]

AMEX Most Actives

[illegible]

NYSE Diary

[illegible]

Amex Diary

[illegible]

NASDAQ Diary

[illegible]

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2622.52	2633.17	2573.99	2596.29	— 31.93
Trans	894.42	899.04	885.17	892.20	— 5.54
Util	198.38	200.01	196.37	198.25	— 0.19
Comp	905.45	910.03	892.29	899.60	— 7.89

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	384.35	378.22	379.48	—4.87
Transp.	231.27	228.89	230.48	—0.79
Utilities	129.20	127.69	127.97	—1.23
Finance	24.05	23.62	23.70	—0.29
SP 500	324.39	319.37	320.46	—3.93
SP 100	307.79	302.65	303.79	—4.00

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	177.39	175.76	176.06	—1.87
Industrials	222.53	220.27	220.63	—2.55
Transp.	140.09	139.44	140.09	—0.60
Utilities	83.12	82.52	82.62	—0.72
Finance	124.19	123.37	123.70	—1.00

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	378.76	—3.66	376.68	412.98
Industrials	404.45	—4.75	403.96	444.12
Finance	380.80	—2.60	383.04	402.25
Insurance	444.15	—3.41	444.47	477.19
Utilities	507.87	—3.11	501.34	564.12
Banks	282.40	—2.42	286.23	301.36
Transp.	408.03	—0.81	414.07	446.81

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
325.92	324.26	324.50	—0.91

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	89.56	+0.03
10 Utilities	90.38	+0.12
10 Industrials	88.63	—0.06

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	125,430,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	144,643,050
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,560,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,590,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	98,734,000
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	89,049,200
NYSE volume up	27,582,710
NYSE volume down	82,338,510
Amex volume up	4,223,960
Amex volume down	3,922,170
NASDAQ volume up	26,695,200
NASDAQ volume down	50,923,624

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 5	323,609	429,823	70,388
Sept. 4	284,243	378,633	32,791
Aug. 31	333,303	501,522	67,011
Aug. 30	353,499	576,456	127,848
Aug. 29	409,487	389,320	27,095

*Included in the sales figures

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 6

[illegible]

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Sept. 6

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	80	r	r	r	r	r	1.14
82.45	81	r	r	r	0.15	r	r
82.45	82	r	r	r	r	1.20	r
82.45	83	r	0.71	r	r	r	r
82.45	84	0.08	0.41	r	r	r	r
82.45	85	r	r	0.70	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	180	r	r	r	r	0.45	1.80
190.91	185	r	r	r	r	1.50	r
190.91	187½	3.60	r	5.16	0.70	2.16	r
190.91	190	1.80	3.00	r	1.33	3.60	6.13
190.91	192½	0.90	1.92	2.99	2.85	r	
190.91	195	r	1.16	2.10	4.28	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	83	r	r	r	r	0.05	r
86.44	84½	r	r	r	r	0.13	r
86.44	85	r	r	r	0.06	0.35	0.95
86.44	85½	r	0.94	r	r	0.60	r
86.44	86	r	0.74	r	0.26	0.74	r
86.44	86½	0.25	r	r	0.55	1.03	1.77
86.44	87	0.13	r	r	r	1.38	r
86.44	87½	r	r	r	r	1.46	r
86.44	88	r	0.12	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	85	r	r	r	r	0.32	
86.44	85½	0.88	r	r	r	r	
86.44	86	r	r	r	r	0.41	
86.44	86½	0.21	r	r	r	r	
86.44	88	r	0.15	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	59	5.14	r	r	0.07	r	
64.16	60	r	r	r	0.01	0.08	r
64.18	60½	3.70	s	s	r	s	
64.18	61	3.30	r	r	0.02	r	
64.18	62	2.20	r	2.80	0.04	0.25	0.68
64.18	62½	2.00	s	s	0.08	s	
64.18	63	r	1.60	2.21	0.12	0.51	1.04
64.18	64	0.61	1.06	1.58	0.41	0.89	1.46
64.18	64½	0.36	s	s	0.62	s	
64.18	65	0.22	0.63	1.14	0.98	1.41	r
64.18	65½	0.12	r	s	r	r	
64.18	66	r	r	0.80	r	r	r
64.18	66½	0.02	r	s	r	r	
64.18	67	r	r	0.57	r	r	r
64.18	68	r	r	0.39	r	r	
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
Franc	19	r	r	r	r	r	4.36
191.67	19½	r	r	r	r	3.56	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	59	r	r	r	r	r	0.02
70.24	60	r	r	r	0.01	r	r
71.06	66	r	r	5.02	r	r	
71.06	67	r	r	4.12	r	r	0.36
71.06	68	r	r	3.30	0.03	0.18	
71.06	68½	r	s	s	0.04	s	
71.06	69	r	r	2.60	r	r	0.84
71.06	70	1.09	1.58	1.98	r	0.65	1.37
71.06	70½	0.80	s	s	s	3	
71.06	71	0.65	1.05	1.45	0.55	1.09	1.60
71.06	72	0.28	0.63	1.09	1.25	r	r
71.06	72½	r	0.47	s	r	r	
71.06	73	0.11	0.36	r	r	r	r
71.06	74	r	0.21	0.57	r	r	r
71.06	75	r	r	0.35	r	r	
71.06	76	r	r	0.24	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	69	r	r	6.02	r	r	r
76.93	74	r	r	r	0.04	r	r
76.93	75	r	r	r	r	0.56	r
76.93	76	r	r	r	0.29	0.85	r
76.93	76½	0.99	r	s	r	r	
76.95	77	r	1.29	r	r	1.45	1.97
76.93	77½	0.55	r	s	r	r	
76.93	78	0.30	0.98	1.52	r	r	r
76.93	78½	0.21	r	s	r	r	
76.93	79	0.16	r	1.16	r	r	r
76.93	80	r	r	0.87	r	r	

Total call vol. 32,390 Call open int. 349,768
Total put vol. 18,841 Put open int. 429,844
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Consumers Water Co	Q	.27½	11-26	11-9
Essex County Gas	Q	.35	10-1	9-15
Helmerich & Payne	Q	.11½	12-1	11-15
Louisville G & E	Q	.71	10-15	9-28
REDUCED				
Sunwest Finl Svcs	Q	.12	10-1	9-17
USUAL				
Amerada Hess Corp	Q	.15	9-28	9-17
Comm Bancshares	Q	.36	9-28	9-15
E-Systems Inc	Q	.18¾	10-3	9-14
Global Utility Fund	Q	.13½	9-28	9-14
Fst Col Bnkshs A	Q	.11	10-10	9-30
First Comm Bncp	Q	.16	10-5	9-15
Handleman Co	Q	.10	10-10	9-26
Starrett (LS) Co	Q	.17	9-28	9-17
TIS Mortgage Invstmt	Q	.32	10-12	9-28
Wilco Corp	Q	.43	10-4	9-17

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
LONDON SUGAR — U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Oct	255.80	256.20	257.00	248.00	246.60	247.00
Dec	243.40	253.00	245.00	240.00	234.00	244.00
Mar	243.00	243.40	244.60	235.60	234.40	234.80
May	243.20	244.40	243.00	236.40	235.00	236.00
Aug	245.00	246.00	240.00	240.00	236.80	238.80
Oct	247.00	247.40	247.00	239.00	237.00	237.80
Dec	230.00	260.00	235.00	235.00	222.00	239.00
Volume: 4,226 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA — Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	728	730	735	709	718	725
Dec	763	765	772	748	757	758
Mar	796	797	804	786	786	787
May	817	818	823	805	804	805
Jul	837	838	842	828	824	825
Sep	856	858	860	850	846	847
Dec	879	881	880	874	868	871
Volume: 3,830 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE — Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	609	611	615	605	598	599
Nov	631	632	639	625	618	619
Jan	649	650	655	641	632	633
Mar	647	648	655	645	638	639
May	657	660	664	658	651	655
Jul	665	670	675	665	660	663
Sep	670	682	680	680	674	682
Volume: 6,610 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL — U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	267.50	267.75	268.50	263.25	260.50	260.75
Oct	268.00	268.25	268.75	263.25	260.75	261.00
Nov	—	267.75	268.25	262.75	260.50	260.75
Dec	267.50	267.75	268.00	263.00	260.50	261.00
Jan	261.00	262.00	263.00	257.00	255.00	259.00
Feb	251.00	253.00	256.50	250.00	245.00	—
Mar	240.50	241.00	241.00	240.50	234.00	—
Apr	234.00	—	238.00	233.00	227.00	—
May	232.50	233.75	238.00	232.00	227.00	227.50
Volume: 10,926 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR — French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,680	1,660	1,675	1,690	+45
Dec	1,635	N.T.	1,630	1,645	+10
Mar	1,655	1,641	1,645	1,655	+27
May	1,665	1,645	1,650	1,665	+22
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,670	1,695	+10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,660	+18

Est. vol.: 1,884 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,585 lots. Open interest: 15,214

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce; London Petroleum Exchange; Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1968.00	1970.00	1908.00	1910.00
Forward	1948.00	1950.00	1918.00	1919.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1570.00	1572.00	1526.00	1527.00
Forward	1520.00	1521.00	1504.00	1505.00
LEAD — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	463.00	464.00	457.50	458.50
Forward	463.00	464.00	459.00	460.00
NICKEL — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	10925.00	10975.00	10800.00	10850.00
Forward	10800.00	10825.00	10675.00	10700.00
TIN — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5775.00	5785.00	5750.00	5770.00
Forward	5890.00	5900.00	5875.00	5880.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) — Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1570.00	1575.00	1560.00	1565.00
Forward	1492.00	1493.00	1495.00	1496.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev
Aluminum, lb	0.79	0.775
Coffee, lb	0.88	0.87
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.4205	1.4205
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	4.765	4.74
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	105.00	105.00
Tin, lb	3.7761	3.776
Zinc, lb	0.81	0.81

TO OUR READERS IN BUDAPEST

[illegible]

Dollar Closes Mixed In Nervous Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed on Thursday, falling against the Deutsche mark and yen but managing a small rise against the Swiss franc. Trading was thin and nervous ahead of [illegible] data for August due on Friday.

"Trading was mainly cross driven with a lot of people buying yen against other currencies, mainly dealers as well as European," said Chuck Spence of First Interstate Bank in New York.

The dollar closed at 1.5545 DM, down from 1.5580 DM on Wednesday, and at 140.670 yen, down from 141.85.

The Swiss franc fell to 108.48 yen compared to 109.46 Wednesday night in New York. The mark, meanwhile, fell to 90.55 yen from 91.05 Wednesday.

The dollar ended at 1.2970 Swiss francs, up from 1.2957 Wednesday.

Several dealers said they were puzzled by the strong interest in buying yen. Most of the yen purchases originated in Asia.

"Most people are explaining it by saying the Japanese are bringing back capital before their fiscal half year ends at the end of September," said Mr. Spence of First Interstate.

In London, the dollar slipped against major currencies, but dealers said trading was cautious.

The U.S. currency recovered [illegible] losses in afternoon business. It closed in London at 1.5585 DM and 141.05 yen, down from [illegible] DM and 141.88 yen on Wednesday.

[illegible] Wayne Angell, who said that export growth and regional economic strength may help stave off a U.S. recession.

The pound traded stronger [illegible] but then slipped back [illegible]. But it remained underpinned by unsubstantiated market speculation that the British currency would join the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System this weekend.

The pound closed in London at [illegible] DM and $1.9045, compared with Wednesday's 2.9658 DM and $1.[illegible]. (Reuters, AP)

BANKS: Regulators Forced to Loosen Up in Japan

(Continued from first finance page)

[illegible] of Fuji Bank's program to meet the capital adequacy requirement, the Fuji official said. The bank has first raised 300 to 400 billion yen ($2.1 to $2.8 billion) in domestic subordinated loans, he said.

Many banks have been raising large quantities of funds through domestic subordinated loans since the Ministry of Finance first allowed them in June. But the market is tightening as borrowers compete for limited funds in institutional investors' lending accounts.

A ministry official said that in view of the market conditions, each bank's financing plans will be examined individually, but he did not elaborate.

The Bank of Tokyo and Nippon Credit Bank are special cases and face little ministry resistance to their financing plans, bankers said.

Nippon Credit, as one of the three long-term credit banks, is allowed to issue five-year debentures as its main fund-raising instrument, while the Bank of Tokyo is the only commercial bank that is allowed to issue three-year debentures.

By March 1993, banks engaged in international business will be required to have an 8 percent ratio of capital to risk assets.

Japanese banks are expected to have a hard time meeting the requirement due to squeezed hidden profits and troubled equity financing resulting from the nosedive on the Tokyo stock market this year.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 6

Close Prev.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	34.20	34.60
ACF Holding	33.80	34
Aegon	117.50	117.70
Ahold	124.80	125.10
Akzo	95.20	95.50
AMEV	49.40	49.30
A'Dam Rubber	4.35	4.40
Amro Bank	67.20	N.Q.
Bols	180.50	182
Buhrmann Tett	58.10	58
BVG	N.Q.	[illegible]
Center Parcs	68.30	67.70
CSM	80	80.20
DAF	25	25
DSM	96.90	97.40
Elsevier	80.20	80.40
Fokker	44	45
Gist-Brocades	35.80	36
Heineken	113.80	114.30
Hoogovens	59.10	60
Hunter Douglas	65	64.70
IHC Caland	54.30	55
Inter Mueller	65	65.50
KLM	23.30	23.70
KNP	42.10	42.40
Nat Neder	57.20	56.70
Nedlloyd	33.30	32.60
NMB Postbank	41.40	41.90
Oce Grinten	44.10	44.60
Pakhoed	204	207
Philips	24.40	[illegible]
Robeco	89.30	[illegible]
Rodamco	74.50	[illegible]
Rolinco	86	86.30
Rorento	59	59.10
Royal Dutch	147.20	[illegible]
Unilever	141.90	141.40
Van Ommeren	39.60	39
VMF Stork	48.90	46.80
VNU	76	77
Wessanen	66.10	66.30
Wolters/Kluwer	51.90	51.50

CBS Gen'l trend index: 101.10
Previous: 101.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arbed	3980	4000
Barco	1780	1780
Bekaert	9900	10000
Cockerill	N.Q.	152
Cobepa	5000	5100
Delhaize	5760	5850
EBES	3930	3930
GB-Inno-BM	1300	1306
GBL	3445	3470
Gevaert	7710	[illegible]
Hoboken	5525	[illegible]
Intercom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kredietbank	3550	3640
Petrofina	10600	10750
Royal Belge	5000	5100
Soc Gen Banque	4510	4545
Soc Gen Belgique	2600	2635
Sofina	10700	10775
Solvay	10675	[illegible]
Tractebel	3855	3865
UCB	21725	22075
Unerg Ps	2125	2145

Current Stock index: 5465
Previous: 5484.43

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	250	[illegible]
Allianz Hold	2445	2460
Altana	481.20	487
Asko	732	715
BASF	224.90	[illegible]
Bayer	231.30	234.50
Bay. Hypo bank	347	347
Bay Vereinsbk	373	377
BBC	799	806
BHF Bank	394	398
BMW	462	465
Commerzbank	259.50	[illegible]
Continental	296	298.50
Daimler Benz	675	677
Degussa	339.30	[illegible]
Dt Babcock	151.50	[illegible]
Deutsche Bank	658.50	658.50
Douglas	845	845
Dresdner Bank	[illegible]	400
Feldmuehle	505	[illegible]
Harpener	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henkel	396	[illegible]
Hochtief	1136	1125
Hoechst	227	[illegible]
Hoesch	247	[illegible]
Holzmann	1315	1360
Horten	234	232
IWKA	290	290
Kali Salz	177	185
Karstadt	576	570
Kaufhof	507.50	516.50
KHD	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kloeckner Werke	140	141
Krupp Stahl	269.80	275
Linde	790	810
Lufthansa	123	126
MAN	337	333
Mannesmann	252	257.50
Metallgesell	555.50	555
Muench Rueck	2400	2460
Nixdorf	285.50	286.50
PKI	526	530
Porsche	902	900
Preussag	316	[illegible]
PWA	255	261
RWE	393.50	396
Rheinmetall	N.Q.	334
Schering	606.50	610

Helsinki

[illegible]

Hong Kong

[illegible]

Johannesburg

[illegible]

London

[illegible]

Madrid

[illegible]

Milan

[illegible]

Montreal

[illegible]

Paris

[illegible]

Sao Paulo

[illegible]

Singapore

[illegible]

Stockholm

[illegible]

Sydney

[illegible]

Tokyo

[illegible]

Nikkei 225: 23812
Previous: 24078
Topix Index: 1846
Previous: 1860

Toronto

[illegible]

	Close	Prev.
BK Nova Scotia	13	12⅞
BC Gas	15½	15¼
BC Phone	17⅞	17¾
BP Canada	18⅞	18¼
Bramalea	8	8¼
Brunswick	9	8¾
CAE	6⅝	6¼
Campeau	1.40	1.40
CIBC	24¼	24½
Canadian Pacific	18¼	18½
Can Packers	9⅝	9¾
Can Tire A	19⅞	20¼
Cantor	22¼	22⅝
Cara	16⅛	16½
CCL Ind B	8⅝	8⅞
Cineplex	3⅛	3.85
Cominco	24⅝	24⅝
Conwest Expl A	14½	14⅛
Corona A	6⅝	6⅞
Denison Mn B	1.20	1.18
Dickenson Mn A	4.80	N.Q.
Dofasco	20	20⅛
Dylex A	4	4
Echo Bay Mines	15⅝	15¾
Equity Silver A	1.28	1.30
FCA Intl	N.Q.	10¾
Fed Ind A	9⅝	9⅝
Fletcher Chall A	15	15
FPI	4.70	4.80
GoldCorp	4.70	4.55
Gulf Cda Res	16⅛	16
Hees Intl	19⅜	20
Hemlo Gld Mines	12⅛	13
Hollinger	11⅛	11⅞
Horsham	9⅞	10
Hudson Bay	5⅝	N.Q.
Imasco	34	34½
Inco	30⅞	31⅛
Interprov	48⅛	48½
Jannock	14⅝	14⅝
Labatt	21⅛	21⅛
Loblaw Co	16⅛	17
Mackenzie	6⅝	6⅞
Magna Intl A	3.70	3.40
Maritime	17½	17¾
Mark Res	11⅞	11⅞
MacLean Hunt X	8½	8¾
Molson A	32¼	32¼
Noma Ind A	5⅞	6
Noranda	16⅛	16⅜
Noranda Forest	9⅝	9⅜
Norcen Energy	28⅛	28
Nova Corp	7½	7⅝
Oshawa	30	30⅛
Pagurin A	7⅛	7⅛
Placer Dome	19⅞	20⅛
Poco Petroleum	8⅛	8⅛
PWA Corp	9⅝	9⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	0.85	N.Q.
Rayrock	3⅝	3⅛
Renaissance	15⅛	15⅜
Rogers B	7	7⅛
Rothmans	N.Q.	56
Royal Bank Can	21⅛	21⅛
Royal TrustCo	12⅛	12⅛
Sceptre Res	4.30	4⅛
Scotts Hosp	13⅛	13⅛
Seagram	86⅛	87⅛
Sears Can	10⅛	10⅛
Shell Can	45	46
Sherritt Gordon	N.Q.	7⅝
SHL Systemhse	7¾	7⅝
Southam	19⅛	19⅛
Spar Aerospace	9⅛	N.Q.
Stelco A	15⅛	15⅛
Teck B	24⅛	24⅛
Thomson News	14⅛	14⅛
Toronto Dom	16⅛	16⅛
Torstar B	24⅛	24⅛
TransCda Pipe	15	15⅛
TransCda Plpe	[illegible]	17⅛
Triton Finl A	[illegible]	17
Trilon	[illegible]	7⅛
Trizec A	16	16⅛
Turbo Resources	0.40	0.40
Unicorp A	1.30	N.Q.
Woodward's Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]

TSE 300 Index: [illegible]
Previous: 3333.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	1100	1120
Alusuisse	1165	1175
Bank Leu	N.A.	—
Brown Boveri	4900	[illegible]
Ciba Geigy	2530	2540
CS Holdings	1980	1995
Elektrow	3170	3150
Fischer	1570	1550
Interdiscount	3630	3660
Jacobs Suchard	8460	8470
Jelmoli	1830	1850
Landis Gyr	1295	1295
Moevenpick	5300	5200
Nestle	7430	7470
Oerlikon-B	715	720
Pargesa Hld	N.T.	1120
Roche Holding B	3560	3570
Sandoz	1780	1785
Schindler	6400	6500
Sulzer	550	560
Surveillance	N.T.	5650
Swissair	710	715
SBC	302	305
Swiss Reinsur	525	523
Swiss Volksbank	1285	1290
Union Bank	3030	3040
Winterthur	3610	3630
Zurich Ins	1810	1780

SBS Index: 565.64
Previous: 567.30

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Goodyear Expects to Report a Loss

AKRON, Ohio (Reuters) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said Thursday that it expects to record third-quarter charges totaling $63 million before taxes that would leave it with a net loss of $65 million.

The charges consist of about $43 million of restructuring costs and about $20 million of environmental cleanup costs associated with operations discontinued in 1986.

Goodyear attributed the projected net loss to the unusual items, the continued competitive pressures in the tire industry and reduced original-equipment market demand in North America and Europe.

Mack Reaches Accord With Renault

ALLENTOWN, Pennsylvania (Reuters) — Mack Trucks Inc. said Thursday that it had entered into a definitive agreement under which Regie Nationale des Usines Renault, which now owns about 44.5 percent of Mack shares, would acquire all remaining shares for $6.25 each.

Mack said Renault was increasing the price to be paid in its present tender offer for Mack shares to $6.25 per share from $6 and extending the expiration of the offer until Sept. 20. Remaining shares after the tender would be acquired in a merger at the tender price.

Planned Capital Spending Up 5.1%

WASHINGTON (AP) — American businesses plan to boost spending on plant and equipment by 5.1 percent this year, the weakest increase in three years, the government said Thursday.

The Commerce Department said a survey conducted in July and August found businesses planning to spend $526.9 billion for expansion and modernization this year, the fourth straight year of higher spending.

Although the survey was still under way at the time of the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, analysts said spending plans were little affected.

For the Record

Valhi Inc. said Thursday that it had agreed in principle to acquire the 34 percent of NL Industries Inc. that it does not already own in an exchange of 1.6 Valhi common shares for each NL common share. Valhi and NL are controlled by the Dallas investor Harold C. Simmons, who earlier this year lost a proxy fight to acquire Lockheed Corp. *(Reuters)*

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Thursday said it filed insider-trading charges against Christian Norgren, a former director of ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., in connection with ABB's November 1989 announcement to acquire Combustion Engineering Inc. *(Reuters)*

Rockefellers Going Into Spain's Investment Arena

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Rockefeller family investment arm is joining Banco Hispano Americano of Spain and Britain's Dillon Read Ltd. to form a company to invest in Spanish stocks, spokesmen for Dillon Read and the bank said Thursday.

Rockefeller & Co. of the United States is to take a 30 percent stake in the new company with another undisclosed non-Spanish investor, said the spokesmen, who asked not to be identified.

Hispano Americano will take a 50 percent share along with two Spanish companies.

The Dillon Read spokesman said the still-unnamed company planned to make three-to-five-year investments in quoted and unquoted Spanish companies seen as undervalued.

He said the company would begin operations in the next few weeks and eventually would be listed on the Madrid Stock Exchange.

The new investment company is to start life in the wake of a 20 percent drop in the Madrid Stock Exchange's capitalization since the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait roiled world stock markets.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 6

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.73	2.55¼	Sep	2.64½	2.66½	2.63¾	2.65¾	+.02¼
3.80	2.72¼	Dec	2.82	2.83	2.80	2.82½	+.01¼
3.85	2.84	Mar	2.93½	2.94¾	2.91½	2.94¼	+.01¾
3.73	2.91	May	3.01½	3.01½	2.98¾	3.01¼	+.01¼
3.63	2.98	Jul	3.06½	3.07	3.04½	3.07	+.02½
3.26	3.04½	Sep				3.11	+.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,806					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,088 off 2,065							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.97	2.29	Sep	2.44½	2.44½	2.41¾	2.43	—.00¼
2.96½	2.22	Dec	2.37¼	2.37¾	2.36	2.37¼	+.01¼
3.02½	2.41	Mar	2.45¾	2.46¼	2.44¾	2.46½	+.01¾
3.06½	2.48	May	2.51½	2.52¼	2.50¾	2.52¼	+.01¼
3.08¼	2.52½	Jul	2.55¾	2.56¼	2.54¾	2.56½	+.01¼
2.87½	2.57¾	Sep	2.53¼	2.55	2.53¼	2.54½	+.01¼
2.75	2.52½	Dec	2.53¾	2.55	2.52¾	2.55	+.01¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,681					
Prev. Day Open Int. 204,712 up 94							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.15	6.17½	6.12	6.17¼	+.05½
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.29½	6.32	6.26¼	6.31¾	+.05¼
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.42	6.45	6.39¾	6.45	+.05¼
7.03	5.65½	Mar	6.53	6.59	6.53½	6.58¾	+.05¼
7.11	6.14½	May	6.63½	6.67	6.61½	6.66¼	+.05¼
7.18	6.25	Jul	6.71	6.73	6.68½	6.72¼	+.05
6.95	6.28	Aug	6.63	6.64	6.61	6.63½	+.04½
6.54	6.29	Sep	6.40	6.40	6.37½	6.37½	+.00½
6.74	6.12½	Nov	6.28¼	6.30½	6.24	6.27¼	—.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,412					
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,755 off 1,054							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
200.00	166.80	Sep	177.50	181.50	177.50	181.20	+4.30
200.00	168.00	Oct	180.10	182.50	179.50	182.40	+3.40
205.50	170.50	Dec	184.60	186.00	183.00	185.90	+2.60
204.00	171.50	Jan	186.50	187.30	185.50	187.00	+2.00
212.00	174.50	Mar	189.00	190.00	188.40	189.70	+1.70
208.00	175.80	May	192.00	192.00	190.50	191.70	+2.70
209.00	177.50	Jul	192.50	193.50	192.30	193.50	+2.00
192.50	176.50	Aug				192.20	+2.20
192.00	175.50	Sep				189.90	+1.90
		Oct				188.50	+3.00
186.00	182.00	Dec				187.50	+4.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,616					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,803 off 20							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.62	19.50	Sep	24.45	24.45	24.27	24.43	+.06
25.56	19.65	Oct	24.35	24.39	24.23	24.30	+.04
25.55	19.75	Dec	24.50	24.52	24.32	24.46	+.01
25.55	19.81	Jan	24.65	24.65	24.48	24.59	+.02
25.61	19.82	Mar	24.82	24.85	24.68	24.74	+.04
25.55	20.15	May	24.92	24.95	24.78	24.87	+.02
25.60	21.05	Jul	24.85	25.00	24.80	24.93	—.02
25.50	24.25	Aug	24.70	24.85	24.60	24.60	+.05
25.10	23.85	Sep	24.40	24.60	24.40	24.45	+.05
24.90	24.30	Oct				24.25	+.20
23.85	23.60	Dec	23.95	23.95	23.95	24.00	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,864					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,144 up 683							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
79.10	68.30	Oct	77.40	77.85	77.25	77.82	+.56
78.12	71.00	Dec	75.60	75.85	75.45	75.82	+.20
77.80	72.50	Feb	74.67	74.87	74.47	74.80	+.20
78.05	74.15	Apr	75.35	75.57	75.25	75.47	+.15
75.45	72.52	Jun	73.40	73.55	73.25	73.42	+.12
73.80	71.05	Aug	71.75	71.77	71.55	71.55	+.03
72.50	71.02	Oct	71.80	71.80	71.50	71.45	+.10
Est. Sales 13,467		Prev. Sales 14,118					
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,949 up 645							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.85	78.00	Sep	87.02	87.25	86.80	87.00	—.02
87.82	78.20	Oct	85.85	86.10	85.55	86.05	+.30
87.75	79.00	Nov	85.80	86.05	85.45	85.92	+.30
87.15	79.75	Jan	85.00	85.35	84.85	85.25	+.30
85.60	80.90	Mar	83.75	84.00	83.45	84.00	+.30
84.85	81.20	Apr	82.70	83.05	82.70	82.95	+.20
83.50	80.20	May	81.60	81.90	81.60	81.80	+.20
Est. Sales 1,363		Prev. Sales 1,312					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,652 up 94							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
55.70	40.80	Oct	49.45	49.60	49.22	49.35	+.06
55.45	44.25	Dec	50.30	50.55	50.15	50.20	+.03
52.95	45.25	Feb	48.30	48.40	48.05	48.15	—.05
48.80	43.60	Apr	44.47	44.75	44.25	44.30	—.22
51.85	47.30	Jun	48.75	49.00	48.70	48.70	—.10
51.00	48.30	Jul	48.95	48.95	48.95	49.15	+.05
18.80	46.90	Aug	47.75	47.75	47.75	47.90	
44.20	42.50	Oct	43.55	43.55	43.55	43.60	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,918					
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,043 off 466							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.65	48.07	Feb	51.60	52.15	51.30	52.05	+.35
62.95	49.20	Mar	51.30	52.02	51.30	52.00	+.88
63.00	49.50	May	52.20	52.75	52.10	52.47	+.85
57.25	50.75	Jul	53.10	53.50	53.10	53.50	+1.00
Est. Sales 2,404		Prev. Sales 2,156					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,366 up 50							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
120.00	77.25	Sep	100.25	101.00	99.00	99.20	—1.05
109.50	81.00	Dec	103.80	104.40	101.65	102.25	—1.45
116.75	83.00	Mar	107.00	107.60	105.00	105.05	—1.80
123.00	91.25	May	109.05	109.25	107.00	107.00	—1.80
111.25	92.75	Jul	111.50	111.50	111.10	109.25	—2.75
113.50	97.50	Sep				111.75	—2.25
114.50	[illegible]	Dec	116.00	116.00	116.00	114.75	—2.25
Est. Sales 1,578		Prev. Sales 7,709					
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,304 up 706							
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
16.13	9.78	Oct	10.78	11.33	10.78	11.24	+.47
15.22	9.73	Mar	10.53	11.01	10.53	10.96	+.48
15.05	9.80	May	10.60	11.03	10.57	10.98	+.45
14.90	9.88	Jul	10.63	11.00	10.63	10.98	+.44
14.40	9.72	Oct	10.65	11.05	10.65	11.04	+.46
Est. Sales 26,347		Prev. Sales 18,894					
Prev. Day Open Int. 117,871 off 1,627							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1541	941	Sep	1277	1277	1277	1277	+27
1558	965	Dec	1305	1339	1287	1316	+20
1581	607	Mar	1345	1369	1332	1355	+13
1572	1000	May	1380	1394	1381	1388	+15
1590	1040	Jul	1396	1425	1396	1415	+12
1515	1264	Sep				1445	+12
1535	1325	Dec	1463	1463	1463	1475	+12
Est. Sales 3,782		Prev. Sales 6,359					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,992 up 634							
Est. Sales 3,782		Prev. Sales 6,359					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,992 up 634							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
202.00	123.50	Sep	157.15	157.50	154.00	154.30	—2.20
199.50	124.00	Nov	144.40	144.80	141.40	141.40	—2.55
191.00	125.00	Jan	140.70	141.50	138.00	138.15	—2.40
190.50	140.00	Mar	141.00	141.00	139.25	137.90	—2.35
190.00	143.45	May	141.00	141.00	139.00	139.00	—.75
180.00	141.00	Jul	139.00	139.80	139.00	139.00	—.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,200					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
135.00	92.50	Sep	128.50	129.70	128.00	128.20	+.85
131.50	94.50	Oct	128.00	128.40	127.00	127.20	+1.70
127.80	94.50	Nov	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.45	+1.45
126.70	91.50	Dec	123.00	124.70	122.50	123.40	+1.20
122.30	94.00	Jan				121.15	+1.00
115.30	99.50	Feb				118.70	+.80
121.00	92.30	Mar	116.00	117.90	116.00	116.50	+.60
115.50	99.85	Apr				114.95	+.50
116.80	97.00	May	113.50	113.60	113.20	113.40	+.40
108.20	102.30	Jun				111.95	+.30
113.00	96.50	Jul	110.50	110.50	110.50	110.40	+.20
		Aug				109.15	+.10
110.50	95.50	Sep				107.90	—
108.30	94.50	Dec	107.80	107.00	107.00	105.25	—
		Jan				103.95	—
99.25	96.80	Mar				102.85	—
		May				101.85	—
Est. Sales 6,000		Prev. Sales 8,229		Prev. Day Open Int. 32,294			Chg. +510
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.00	73.20	Sep				79.00	+1.50
		Oct				80.00	+1.00
		Nov				80.00	+1.00
80.00	75.00	Dec				80.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				80.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				80.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	May				80.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Jul				80.00	+1.00
		Sep				80.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Dec				80.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				80.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				80.00	+1.00
		May				80.00	+1.00
		Jul				80.00	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
760.0	469.5	Sep	475.0	478.5	475.0	477.0	+3.5
524.0	482.0	Oct				479.4	+3.3
		Nov				483.0	+3.3
742.0	478.5	Dec	486.2	489.0	485.5	487.0	+3.3
688.0	498.5	Jan				489.4	+3.3
665.0	489.0	Mar	496.8	499.8	495.9	497.4	+3.4
647.0	498.0	May	504.5	504.5	504.0	504.3	+3.5
667.5	505.5	Jul	511.5	512.0	510.5	511.6	+3.6
654.0	512.5	Sep	521.0	521.8	517.5	519.3	+3.7
623.5	325.0	Dec	530.0	533.0	530.8	530.6	+3.7
596.0	546.0	Jan				533.9	+3.7
613.0	537.5	Mar				542.0	+3.7
589.0	559.0	May	549.5	549.5	549.5	550.2	+3.7
		Jul				558.6	+3.7
Est. Sales 11,000		Prev. Sales 11,314					
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,189 off 668							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
481.00	480.50	Sep	481.50	481.50	481.50	479.20	—2.00
560.50	472.50	Oct	483.50	483.50	477.00	482.30	—2.80
551.00	477.60	Jan	489.50	489.50	485.00	488.50	—1.70
554.50	485.50	Apr	493.00	493.00	491.00	493.40	—1.60
528.50	495.00	Jul				498.80	—1.40
513.00	506.00	Oct				504.60	—1.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,721					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,310 up 134							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
149.50	108.80	Sep	109.00	109.00	106.50	106.75	—1.90
147.00	110.25	Dec	111.25	111.50	108.50	109.00	—1.95
142.00	113.00	Mar	113.00	113.50	111.00	110.70	—1.95
125.25	114.50	Jun	113.75	114.00	113.75	112.20	—1.95
119.40	117.20	Sep	115.50	115.50	115.50	114.20	—1.95
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 462					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,492 off 43							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
417.00	356.50	Sep				389.70	+3.60
472.00	352.50	Oct	389.30	392.00	388.80	391.70	+3.20
		Nov				394.00	+3.20
455.50	351.00	Dec	394.00	396.70	392.80	396.20	+3.20
457.50	362.00	Feb	397.60	401.00	397.20	400.60	+3.20
460.00	366.20	Apr	403.00	404.00	402.40	404.70	+3.20
466.20	372.00	Jun	407.30	407.30	406.80	409.10	+3.20
468.00	375.00	Aug	411.50	411.50	411.50	413.20	+3.20
476.00	385.00	Oct				417.80	+3.20
483.00	385.50	Dec	417.50	419.50	419.50	422.40	+3.20
456.50	392.00	Feb	426.00	426.00	426.00	427.40	+3.20
446.00	396.50	Apr				432.20	+3.20
467.00	428.50	Jun				437.20	+3.20
Est. Sales 37,000		Prev. Sales 35,400					
Prev. Day Open Int. 120,911 off 1,063							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.66	91.38	Sep	92.73	92.75	92.70	92.72	—.03
93.39	91.61	Dec	93.01	93.03	92.96	92.97	—.06
93.28	91.66	Mar	92.97	93.00	92.94	92.94	—.06
93.06	91.32	Jun	92.81	92.81	92.81	92.81	—.02
92.97	91.60	Sep				92.74	
92.24	92.24	Dec				92.41	+.01
Est. Sales 5,748		Prev. Sales 6,012					
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,441 up 426							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-14	95-24	Sep	94-20	94-24	94-13	94-22	+5
97-31	92-29	Dec	94-12	94-16	94-4	94-14	+4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar				94-6	+4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun				94	+4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,674					
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,092 up 1,916							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
[illegible]	79-1	Sep	89-9	89-18	89-1	89-14	+6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec	89	89-5	88-19	89	+6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar	88-16	88-23	88-7	88-20	+6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun	88-4	88-9	88-2	88-8	+6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep	87-25	87-29	87-23	87-26	+6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec	87-12	87-19	87-9	87-19	+7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar	87-2	87-9	87-2	87-9	+7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun				87	+7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep				86-23	+7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec				86-14	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,906					
Prev. Day Open Int. [illegible]							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-11	86-19	Sep	89-8	89-13	89-5	89-7	—3
92-21	85-14	Dec	88-1	88-10	88	88-4	
89-29	85	Mar				87-12	
89-17	84-26	Jun				86-24	
89-6	84-7	Sep				86-5	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,912					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,360 off 92							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
[illegible]	86.74	Sep	92.06	92.06	92.01	92.04	—.02
92.40	89.85	Dec	92.14	92.15	92.02	92.11	—.03
92.35	85.96	Mar	92.08	92.10	92.02	92.05	—.03
92.19	89.91	Jun	91.91	91.93	91.85	91.89	—.02
92.04	90.04	Sep	91.69	91.69	91.63	91.67	—.01
91.82	90.04	Dec	91.38	91.39	91.33	91.38	
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.34	91.37	91.33	91.28	+.01
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.15	91.19	91.11	91.17	+.01
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.08	91.12	91.04	91.10	+.01
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.94	90.98	90.91	90.96	+.01
91.65	90.28	Mar	90.91	90.95	90.88	90.93	+.01
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.82	90.86	90.79	90.84	+.01
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.77	90.79	90.75	90.79	+.01
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.66	90.68	90.65	90.69	+.01
91.00	90.24	Mar	90.64	90.64	90.62	90.66	+.01
90.97	90.41	Jun	90.58	90.58	90.56	90.60	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 118,117					
Prev. Day Open Int. 742,274 off 424							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9518	1.5290	Sep	1.9050	1.9090	1.8980	1.9084	+66
1.9230	[illegible]	Dec	1.8746	1.8786	1.8676	1.8778	+62
1.8950	1.6610	Mar	1.8440	1.8440	1.8420	1.8508	+58
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,439					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,905 off 2,480							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8828	.8093	Sep	.8670	.8672	.8615	.8640	—21
.8734	.8050	Dec	.8573	.8576	.8520	.8545	—21
.8665	.7990	Mar	.8481	.8461	.8455	.8473	—21
.8576	.7995	Jun	.8390	.8390	.8390	.8407	—21
.8530	.7985	Sep	.8350	.8350	.8350	.8349	—21
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,125					
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,589 up 141							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6489	.5825	Sep	.6433	.6434	.6409	.6429	+15
.6483	.5769	Dec	.6422	.6425	.6398	.6419	+15
.6474	.5820	Mar	.6410	.6410	.6387	.6405	+13
.6442	.6233	Jun				.6382	
		Sep				.6374	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 55,553					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,227 off 2,746							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007390	.006268	Sep	.007092	.007113	.007072	.007107	+44
.007080	.006290	Dec	.007087	.007104	.007067	.007099	+44
.007047	.006315	Mar	.007060	.007096	.007060	.007088	+44
.006952	.006645	Jun	.007055	.007056	.007055	.007082	+44
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 39,022					
Prev. Day Open Int. 79,097 up 1,357							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7975	.6050	Sep	.7713	.7723	.7670	.7717	—9
.7965	.6300	Dec	.7706	.7714	.7662	.7710	—7
.7950	.6500	Mar	.7670	.7670	.7650	.7700	—2
.7930	.7065	Jun				.7688	
.7820	.6916	Sep	.7650	.7650	.7650	.7674	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,293					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,138 up 906							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
207.10	187.10	Sep	196.50	196.80	195.70	196.10	+.40
203.10	189.50	Nov	195.40	196.30	194.50	195.30	—.10
205.50	186.30	Jan	200.50	201.00	199.70	200.10	—.20
206.10	191.00	Mar	203.20	203.20	202.10	203.50	
206.70	196.50	May	206.30	206.30	204.60	206.50	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 329					
Prev. Day Open Int. 3,032 up 34							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.05	.80	Oct	73.90	74.60	73.40	73.48	—.50
77.00	62.80	Dec	73.00	73.48	72.65	72.71	—.45
77.70	63.82	Mar	74.18	74.70	73.80	73.83	—.54
77.40	64.40	May	74.79	75.10	74.55	74.55	—.50
78.38	65.67	Jul	75.00	75.10	74.91	74.45	—.60
72.85	67.70	Oct				70.37	—.48
69.10	66.40	Dec	68.60	68.60	68.60	68.25	—.50
Est. Sales 5,500		Prev. Sales 4,638					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,846 off 117							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
96.39	50.05	Oct	85.50	88.70	85.45	88.20	+4.83
96.89	51.15	Nov	86.50	89.40	86.15	89.00	+4.70
97.15	52.37	Dec	86.70	90.00	86.50	89.50	+4.60
95.00	52.95	Jan	85.60	88.00	85.50	87.90	+4.30
92.45	53.60	Feb	83.45	84.90	83.20	84.90	+3.70
88.10	50.70	Mar	79.40	80.70	79.30	80.50	+2.70
85.10	49.30	Apr	76.50	77.20	76.50	77.10	+1.90
82.00	48.40	May	75.00	75.00	74.50	74.50	+1.05
81.80	48.00	Jun	74.10	74.25	73.50	73.50	+1.00
82.50	48.55	Jul	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	+.85
79.69	52.45	Aug	74.80	74.80	74.80	74.80	+2.10
78.50	77.00	Sep	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	+2.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,307					
Prev. Day Open Int. 96,177 off 1,086							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
32.35	16.50	Oct	30.45	31.50	30.46	31.48	+1.71
30.80	17.30	Nov	29.95	31.00	29.90	30.95	+1.60
30.06	12.80	Dec	29.35	30.30	29.25	30.15	+1.44
29.57	17.87	Jan	28.70	29.50	28.60	29.35	+1.30
29.15	18.15	Feb	28.00	28.70	27.90	28.70	+1.20
28.73	18.40	Mar	27.30	28.10	27.30	27.75	+.91
28.41	18.03	Apr	26.70	27.45	26.55	27.20	+.80
28.14	18.03	May	26.00	26.95	26.00	26.60	+.73
27.89	16.65	Jun	25.70	25.50	25.70	26.00	+.50
27.67	17.08	Jul	25.35	26.05	25.35	25.50	+.50
27.40	18.70	Aug	25.15	25.75	25.05	25.43	+.47
27.34	19.10	Sep	25.00	25.50	25.00	25.25	+.45
27.20	19.60	Oct	25.20	25.25	24.90	25.15	+.40
26.95	19.10	Nov	24.70	25.10	24.70	25.00	+.39
27.00	19.45	Dec	24.70	25.00	24.60	25.00	+.38
26.80	20.90	Jan	24.59	24.90	24.56	24.90	+.56
26.18	21.23	Feb	24.70	24.91	24.74	24.91	+.67
24.00	22.40	Mar	24.55	24.85	24.48	24.65	+.51
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 136,986					
Prev. Day Open Int. 254,841 up 1,337							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
374.90	305.20	Sep	323.80	324.45	319.20	320.75	—4.10
378.90	308.65	Dec	327.60	328.10	322.85	324.40	—4.15
383.20	312.00	Mar	330.30	330.30	326.20	327.40	—4.10
383.35	316.00	Jun	329.20	329.20	329.20	331.50	—4.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 51,250					
Prev. Day Open Int. 149,685 up 1,477							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
297.90	234.00	Sep	247.70	247.70	243.50	245.80	—2.30
302.10	237.00	Dec	249.70	249.70	246.00	248.05	—2.30
303.80	260.25	Mar				251.30	—2.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 215					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,320 up 3							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
188.30	167.25	Sep	177.50	177.85	175.05	175.80	—2.35
206.50	169.25	Dec	179.40	179.70	176.95	177.80	—2.35
207.80	174.75	Mar	181.25	181.25	180.45	179.65	—2.35
192.25	181.50	Jun				181.40	—2.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,437					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,203 off 193							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,110.40 f	1,101.60 f
Reuters	1,802.70	1,798.30
D.J. Futures	133.55	133.18
Com. Research	238.67	236.45

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

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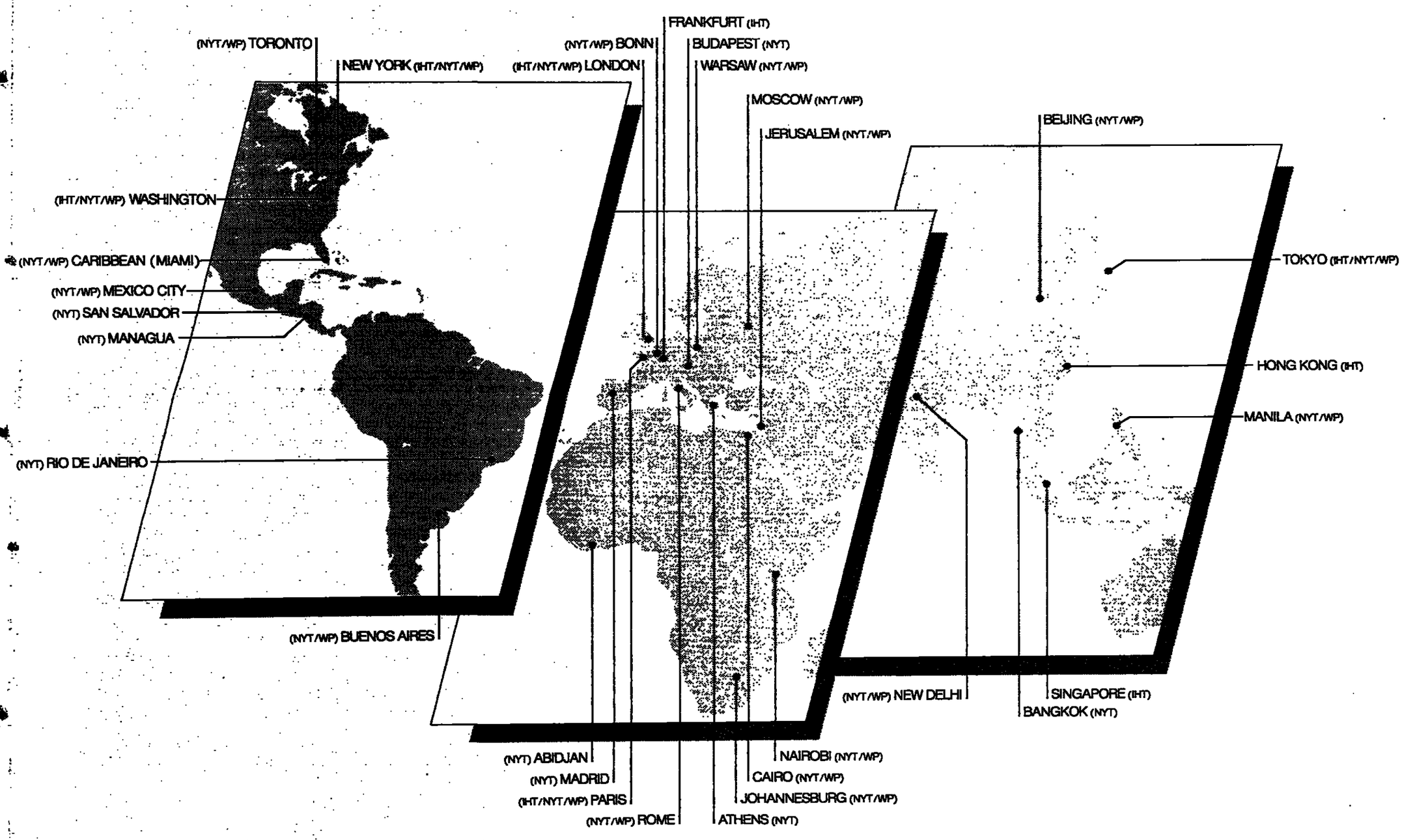

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
		A								
37½	15¼	AAR	.48	3.1	10	257	15¾d	15	15⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	7⅜	ACM n	1.01	12.6	—	225	8⅛	8	8	
11⅞	9⅝	ACMIn	1.26	12.8	—	440	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
9¼	7	ACM M n	1.01	13.5	—	327	7½	7⅜	7½	
12⅛	10	ACMMM	1.50	12.6	—	155	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	ACM Sc	1.26	13.1	—	872	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅜	ACMSp	1.01	12.6	—	2490	8⅛	8	8	
24⅝	14⅛	AL Lab	.16	.8	17	159	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	AM Intl			—	3280	1⅜d	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	7	AM In pf	2.00	23.2	—	46	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
107¼	43⅛	AMR			10	3524	45	43⅝	44	— 1⅝
24⅜	22⅛	ANR pf	2.12	8.9	—	2	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
72¼	41⅛	ASA	3.00a	6.0	—	491	50¼	49⅛	50	+ ⅛
45⅝	30⅜	AbtLab s	.84	2.1	19	5518	40⅞	39⅛	39⅞	— 1⅛
15⅛	11¼	Abitibi g	.50		—	26	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
11⅛	6	AcmeC	.40	6.7	7	157	6⅛	6	6	
9⅝	6⅛	AcmeE	.32	4.7	9	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
32⅝	18⅝	Acuson s			25	336	30⅝	29⅛	29⅞	
15⅛	14⅛	AdaEx	2.06e	13.4	—	167	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅞	10	Adobe			—	943	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
20¼	17⅛	Adob pf	1.84	10.3	—	17	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
21⅝	20⅛	Adob pf	2.40	11.7	—	1	20½	20½	20½	
11⅞	4⅝	AMD			24	2028	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅝	23⅜	AMD pf	3.00	12.0	—	13	25⅛	25	25	
9¼	3½	Advest	.16	4.9	41	265	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
67½	42⅞	AetnLf	2.76	6.5	7	2415	43⅞d	42⅛	42⅜	
61	43	AirPrd	1.44	3.2	11	347	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	
		B								
40	31½	BCE g	2.52		—	12850	32	31½	31⅝	
19⅞	13⅝	BET	1.15e	6.7	10	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25½	19⅛	BJS Sv n				780	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	
11⅝	6¼	BMC			7	135	8	7⅝	7⅝	
33⅝	25½	BP Prc	3.20e	7.6	—	1227	34⅛	33½	33⅞	
		C								
36	18¼	C&S Sovr	1.56	7.9	—	1852	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
44⅝	27⅜	CBI In	.60	1.5	18	566	39	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
215	144⅝	CBS	4.40	2.6	12	485	174¼	171½	171⅝	— 1⅝
18⅛	7⅛	CDI			8	79	7½	7½	7½	
66⅝	41⅛	CIGNA	3.04	7.3	6	x954	41⅞d	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
		E								
13⅛	6⅛	Elcor	.22	3.5	29	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅞	12⅞	Elden	.28	1.3	24	532	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¼
31⅛	9⅛	Eller	.28	2.9	11	78	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	22	EmrsEl	1.26	3.7	12	3457	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
55⅝	43¼	Exxon	2.40	4.8	16	17631	51⅛	50⅛	50⅝	— ⅞
		F								
12⅝	5⅛	FAI In	.32e	4.9	6	30	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	9⅜	FMC Gd	.05e	.5	16	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
34⅜	26⅞	FPL Gp	2.36	8.6	10	812	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
		I								
28¾	19	Hydrol	1.48	7.6	11	63	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
12	9½	Hyprn	1.26	12.9	—	624	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
19¼	13½	IBP	.60	3.8	17	287	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
93⅛	79¼	ITT pfO	5.00	6.1	—	2	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
123⅞	93⅛	IBM	4.84	4.7	15	13470	103⅜	101⅜	102⅜	
		J-K								
7⅜	5⅝	JHM LP	1.17e	16.7	5	23	7	6⅞	7	
		L								
50⅜	12½	LA Gr s			6	2377	16⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
		M-N								
7¼	3⅜	MACOM			—	177	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ¼
68½	39⅛	MerKnd	1.48	3.2	14	132	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝	— ½
88⅞	52⅝	Motorla	.76	1.2	16	22878	64⅛	61⅛	61⅝	— 1⅜
		O-P								
14⅛	8⅛	OHM Co			11	53	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		Q-R								
21⅞	3⅞	QMS			11	397	14⅝	14	14½	— ¼
26½	18⅜	Revonr	3.40	18.1	5	74	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
85	57⅜	Raythn	2.40	3.8	8	1447	63⅞	62⅝	63⅛	+ ⅛
		S								
41	32⅝	SCEcp	2.64	7.5	9	1072	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜

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Information and Communication Systems
Consumer Products Electronic Devices
Industrial Machinery and Plants

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 12

AmerHess, AssdNGs, AtlRichfld, AtlRh 280pf, BJS Svcs n, BP Prud, CoastalC, EnronOG n, ProsCorp, RangerOil, Rowan, Seagul

NEW LOWS 76

AAR Cp, AM Intl, AetnaLfe, AlexAlex, Ametek, AmrepCp, Armcoinc, ArmWin, AydinCp, BellGE pfB, BarclyBk pfC, Belding Hem, CIGNA Cp, CabotCp, CdnPac g, CarterWall, Centex, ChileFd n, CinMilcrn, Conatar, CurtissWri n, DeltaAirl, Dial RE, DimeSvNY, Fedders, Fiat ADR n, Fleetwood, vIGF Corp, GenSignal, Goodrich, Goodyear, HomeHor, Hexcel, HighInco, HomestdFn, IE Indust, ImperChem, InterReg, Jokarta, Kellwood, KemperCp, KeroFd, LVI Grp, Limited s, LIL Co pfY, MNC Fncl, MovieStar, MooreCorp, NUI 525pf, PaineWeb pf, PatrickPt, PetrieStr, PrimeMotr, PSEG 8.08pf, RTZ Cp n, ReynldRev, RhnePl n, RollinLease, SnapAmrt, ScieAtl, ShawmutNtl, SeagateTe, StlwestGas, SoginFd, StdBrPnt, StoneCont, SysttCtr, TCBY Ent, TexasInst, Thom Ind, Thorind, Tredegar n, USG, Valhi, VenKmpMrks, WelsMkt

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 2

BT Nik wt, ChilesOffsh

NEW LOWS 30

AmFstFS, AmTravlrsPb, BayouSt, Cablevsn, DivHotel, ESI Ind, EverJn B, FlukeJohn, ForestCty A, ForestCty B, Garan Inc, GaylordCtr, Goldfield Cp, IntrstlGn, Jaclyn, Lorimar, Lionel, MetroRlty, NVR LP, OneLibty PT, OneLibty pf, PenRE, PenobShoe, PortstDtCp, PlyGem, RegalBel, Richtonint, SPM Corp, TosteBlum, USBIotte pf

Wallenbergs Face High-Cost Fight to Hold Swedish Empire Together

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's Wallenberg family faces a costly battle to maintain order in its shareholding empire, in an increasingly deregulated environment.

Swedish analysts calculate that through strategic holdings worth less than 50 billion kronor ($8.6 billion), the Wallenbergs have a sphere of influence covering blue-chip companies like Saab-Scania AB, with a total value of 300 billion kronor.

"In future it won't be possible to hold it together with the current ownership structure," said a Swedish analyst.

Analysts, who declined to be named, said the family, headed by Peter Wallenberg, is likely to strengthen its position in some companies. But it might have to give others up.

The Wallenberg sphere of influence relies on the Swedish system of different classes of shares, with unequal voting rights and some shares barred from foreign ownership. In its extreme form, the system gives certain shareholders 1,000 times the voting power of others.

In L. M. Ericsson, the telecommunications company, the family controls about 40 percent of the votes with less than 4 percent of the capital.

In others, such as the engineering company ASEA AB, where the family has 26.3 percent of the votes, restricted shares effectively rule out foreign control.

The Wallenberg sphere also includes stakes in the household-goods group Electrolux AB, the engineering company Atlas Copco AB, the ball-bearings producer SKF AB, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB, Europe's largest forestry group.

But the empire is threatened if Sweden dismantles limits on foreign owners and abolishes the multi-tier share structure to move closer to European Community rules, analysts said.

"In future we will probably see a dismantling or a reduction of the restrictions such as the large voting differentials," one analyst said.

Such a prospect might force the Wallenbergs to make some painful choices.

"They will probably increase their holdings gradually to at least 30 percent to 35 percent of the capital in some companies," said another analyst. "Some of their most treasured firms with large cash flows might be taken fully private to finance other purchases within the group. And they might choose to abandon some low-priority holdings."

The Wallenbergs, who have dominated Swedish industry since Peter Wallenberg's father, Marcus, laid the foundations of the family empire, may have taken a first step toward restructuring when they paid a hefty premium to buy out the Swedish financier Sven-Olof Johansson from Saab-Scania last week.

The family paid 4.3 billion kronor for his 19 percent stake, and now holds 51 percent of Saab-Scania's capital and 58.3 percent of its votes.

Mr. Johansson had been steadily increasing his stake in Saab-Scania, the high-tech jewel of the Wallenberg empire.

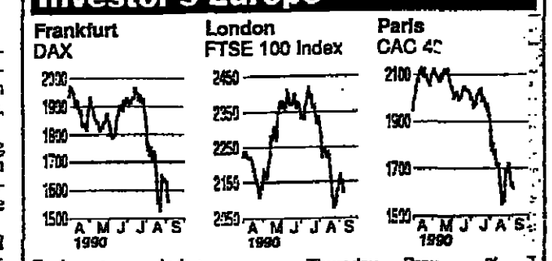
The move prompted a flurry of speculation that the Wallenbergs would take Saab-Scania private to gain full control of its rich cash reserves and marketable securities, listed at 7.3 billion kronor.

Analysts did not rule out a Wallenberg bid for all of Saab-Scania, perhaps through Wallenberg-controlled investment companies or through other companies in the sphere.

"The market speculates that they will take Saab-Scania private so they can use its cash reserves and cash flow to finance purchases of shares and in that way safeguard the empire," one analyst said.

This scenario, analysts said, could involve selling out the remaining 50 percent of its loss-making car division to General Motors Corp. of the United States.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	101.10	101.30	-0.20
Brussels	Stock Index	5485.97	5484.43	-0.34
Frankfurt	DAX	1557.12	1564.27	-0.46
Frankfurt	FAZ	666.26	676.60	-1.53
Helsinki	UNITAS	501.10	507.70	-1.30
London	Financial Times 30	1639.90	1672.20	-1.93
London	FTSE 100	2120.90	2152.20	-1.45
Madrid	General Index	242.32	246.80	-1.82
Milan	MIB	880.30	882.70	-0.27
Paris	CAC 40	1609.51	1638.32	-1.76
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1082.30	1089.50	-0.66
Vienna	Stock Index	568.65	567.73	+0.16
Zurich	SBS	568.40	569.20	-0.14

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Stora to Avoid Selling Assets

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish forestry concern Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB on Thursday announced a restructuring plan following its takeover of Feldmühle Nobel AG that stresses acquiring new investors rather than selling assets.

Stora, which said the acquisition last April of the West German company made it Europe's biggest paper maker and the fourth largest in the world, announced that Feldmühle would have its paper units separated and coordinated with Stora's respective units.

New investors would then be invited into the restructured Feldmühle, a company statement said.

Stora, which is controlled by the Wallenberg family, also announced plans to sell its disposable paper products, flooring and kitchen manufacturing subsidiaries Finess, Tarkett and Stora Kitchen, which had combined 1989 revenue of 11 billion kronor ($1.9 billion).

"To develop the group in the best of ways, Stora intends to concentrate on the forestry business," the company statement said.

Stora, together with the Swedish investment company Patricia AB, another Wallenberg concern, bought 85 percent of Feldmühle for 14 billion kronor.

Stora announced earlier that it would buy a 25 percent stake in Feldmühle from Patricia to bring Stora's ownership to 85 percent.

Stora's president, Bo Berggren, said at a news conference that he could not predict how large a stake the new shareholders would have in the new Feldmühle.

"Our intention is to invite new shareholders. It can happen within a year. But I can't say whether the holding offered will be 25 or 75 percent," Mr. Berggren said after a board meeting in Stockholm.

Stora said it would keep the heating and kitchen-equipment subsidiary, Buderus AG, as well as Feldmühle's explosives division, Dynamit-Nobel, within the Feldmühle company, denying a newspaper report that it planned to sell them off. "The group will essentially remain intact," Mr. Berggren said.

When Stora announced plans to acquire Feldmühle, it marked the biggest corporate takeover in German history.

Analysts praised the union, noting the complementary nature of the businesses. Stora is the world's largest producer of paper pulp and Feldmühle is Europe's largest buyer of it.

"In the long term, this is a brilliant deal for Stora," David Longmuir, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson in London, said at the time it was disclosed. "In one fell swoop, they have a huge base in Central Europe."

West Germany is the largest paper market in the European Community, and that market will grow when East Germany unifies with the West.

The sale of Feldmühle to Stora came less than a year after Veba AG, a giant West German energy concern, acquired a majority stake in Feldmühle. The acquisition came in defiance of a poison pill placed by Feldmühle to defend itself against unwelcome takeover bids.

However, Veba found that it had undertaken more than it could handle, and gave up the struggle to digest Feldmühle.

Benetton Buys An 80 Percent Stake in Prince

Reuters

MILAN — Edizione Holding SpA, which controls Benetton Group SpA, said Thursday it had bought 80 percent of *Prince Holdings Inc.*, the U.S. tennis-racket maker, for an undisclosed price.

Prince had net sales of around $158 million in 1989, up from $105.2 million the previous year, while its net profit rose to $18 million from $13.2 million in 1988.

Edizione, the Benetton family firm, said the purchase was aimed at building a group capable of operating worldwide in the sports-equipment business. Last year it bought Nordica, the world's leading maker of alpine ski boots.

Nordica, with subsidiaries in the United States and Japan, had the international presence that Benetton needed for its planned diversification.

Acquisitions Push Up MAN's Annual Profit

United Press International

MUNICH — The West German engineering giant MAN AG said in a preliminary report Thursday that net profit for the year ended June 30 jumped 25 percent to 320 million Deutsche marks ($204 million) compared to the previous year, partly because of acquisitions.

The report said total sales rose 11 percent to 18.95 billion DM from 17 billion DM the year before.

Domestic sales were up by 13 percent to 7.3 billion DM and foreign sales climbed 10 percent to 11.5 billion DM from the previous business cycle, the company said in its report.

"The earning results of the group and of MAN AG improved further," the report said.

Two major acquisitions contributed to higher earnings in the past year, the report said. One MAN subsidiary took over the utility vehicles sector of Austria's Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG and the subsidiary Ferrostaal bought a trade and investment business.

MAN had also planned together with Daimler-Benz to take over the Spanish vehicle manufacturer Empresa Nacional de Autocamiones SA, but the Federal Cartel Office prohibited the joint venture.

In the year, MAN's order inflow rose by 9 percent to 20.7 billion DM and order backlogs grew by 10 percent to 16.8 billion DM, the preliminary report said.

MAN makes machinery and heavy plant — including power-generation equipment — and vehicles and is involved worldwide in contracting and trading.

1-for-2 Writedown by Steyr

Reuters

VIENNA — The Austrian vehicles concern Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG announced Thursday that its nominal share capital of two billion schillings ($180 million) would be cut to one billion schillings in a one-for-two capital writedown.

The move will allow accumulated losses carried forward to be offset and will involve the issue of one new 100-schilling share for every two 100-schilling shares held, the company said.

The director-general, Otto Voisard, told reporters that he expected the price of new Steyr shares to be doubled on the Vienna stock exchange. They closed on Wednesday at 180 schillings.

Steyr, a semi-stateowned company that has been plagued by heavy losses, has undergone extensive restructuring in the last two years. In January it sold 80 percent of its truck division to the German vehicles manufacturer MAN.

Earlier, Steyr announced a net loss of 188 million schillings for 1989, compared with a net loss of 465 million schillings in 1988. Losses carried forward at the end of 1989 were 964 million schillings, against 1.4 billion schillings.

The company said that despite the restructuring, sales figures — up to 7.21 billion schillings from 6.97 billion schillings — showed that developments had already compensated for the sale of 80 percent of its truck business.

Danish Insurer Baltica Lifts Profit by 17%

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — The Danish insurance and finance concern Baltica Holding A/S on Thursday reported a 17 percent rise in first-half pretax profit to 426 million kroner ($70 million) and a jump in net capital to 10.97 billion kroner from 7.39 billion a year earlier.

Baltica said higher finance division income and new activities at Falck, its rescue and recovery service, outweighed a slight drop in premium income from the core insurance business.

The company said in a statement that it expects continued good results in its main business areas in the second half of 1990, although it added that the Gulf crisis made it hard to forecast full-year results.

Danish bond market developments hurt results in the first quarter but helped second-quarter profits, the statement said. Danish banks and insurers have to include unrealized gains and losses from securities holdings in their profit-and-loss accounts.

Baltica said it expects to start seeing the results soon from a discount plan for customers combining insurance coverage with subscriptions to Falck's security services. Discounts in 1990 were estimated at 75 million kroner.

The effect of the Gulf crisis on share prices has cut 550 million kroner from the value of Baltica's stakes of 3 percent in Compagnie Financière de Suez of France and 14.03 percent in Hambros PLC of Britain during the third quarter, it said.

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OUTPUT: *Analysts Say Soviet Oil Production Will Decline Even Further*

(Continued from first finance page)

Western European refineries, according to Western experts.

And oil traders in New York say that demand for gasoline in Europe is so strong now that some cargoes have gone from the Gulf Coast of the United States to northwestern Europe, opposite the normal flow, driving up domestic prices.

Moscow was also channeling 90,000 barrels a day of Iraqi oil to India, and is reportedly making that up from domestic production.

With that diversion and the general decline in Soviet output, deliveries to Eastern Europe are down by 30 percent, by some estimates.

The main reason for the decline in Soviet production is a decision early last year to decrease investment in the oil industry, in favor of investment that could put consumer products on store shelves.

The oil and gas sector had soaked up 70 percent of the new investment capital available in the late 1980s, according to Thane Gustafson, a professor of government at Georgetown University and an expert on the Soviet oil industry.

When production began to drop in 1985, he said, "Their response was to throw money at the problem. But this time they've decided explicitly not to do it again. The Soviets have said they will let oil output fall."

Ethnic unrest and a general breakdown of the Soviet economy are adding to production problems, experts say, but have not been as important as the investment gap.

Mehdi Varzi, an oil expert at Kleinwort Grieveson Securities, in London, pointed out that Soviet production peaked in 1988, before the unrest in Azerbaijan, site of much of the oil service industry, and before the restiveness of other republics and the general breakdown of the economy.

"They really haven't undertaken the necessary measures in maintenance, well workovers, replacement of equipment and so forth, what is normally called good industry practice," said Mr. Varzi.

A wild card for future oil production, according to Mr. Gustafson, is that some constituent republics have asserted a claim to their mineral resources.

The Soviet ministry of geology and the government of the Turkmen Republic announced earlier this week that they would open about 90,000 square kilometers (35,000 square miles) to exploration by Western companies.

Soviet and American oil production is declining at roughly the same rate. But oil companies in the United States say that Soviet geology offers far more promising possibilities for extra production.

"They have not developed a technical base for drilling deep for oil," said Mr. Ebel. Rather than drill below 10,000 feet (3,000 meters), he said, they moved on to other oil fields, but now they have run out of new fields.

ICI Restructures to Meet Challenge of Europe 1992

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Britain's largest chemical concern, announced on Thursday it is restructuring its operations in continental Western Europe to prepare for the European Community's single market after 1992.

ICI Europe, a new company based at Everberg, near Brussels, will provide centralized services for six West European regions.

"After detailed studies of market trends and potential changes, ICI concluded that it had to respond by reshaping," an *ICI* staff journal published on Thursday said.

Sales last year in Western Europe amounted to £3.2 billion ($6.1 billion), or 25 percent of the group's total sales.

ICI Europe's chairman, David Beynon, told reporters in Brussels that operations previously run by 15 national companies would be unified. The new structure would be fully in place by 1992.

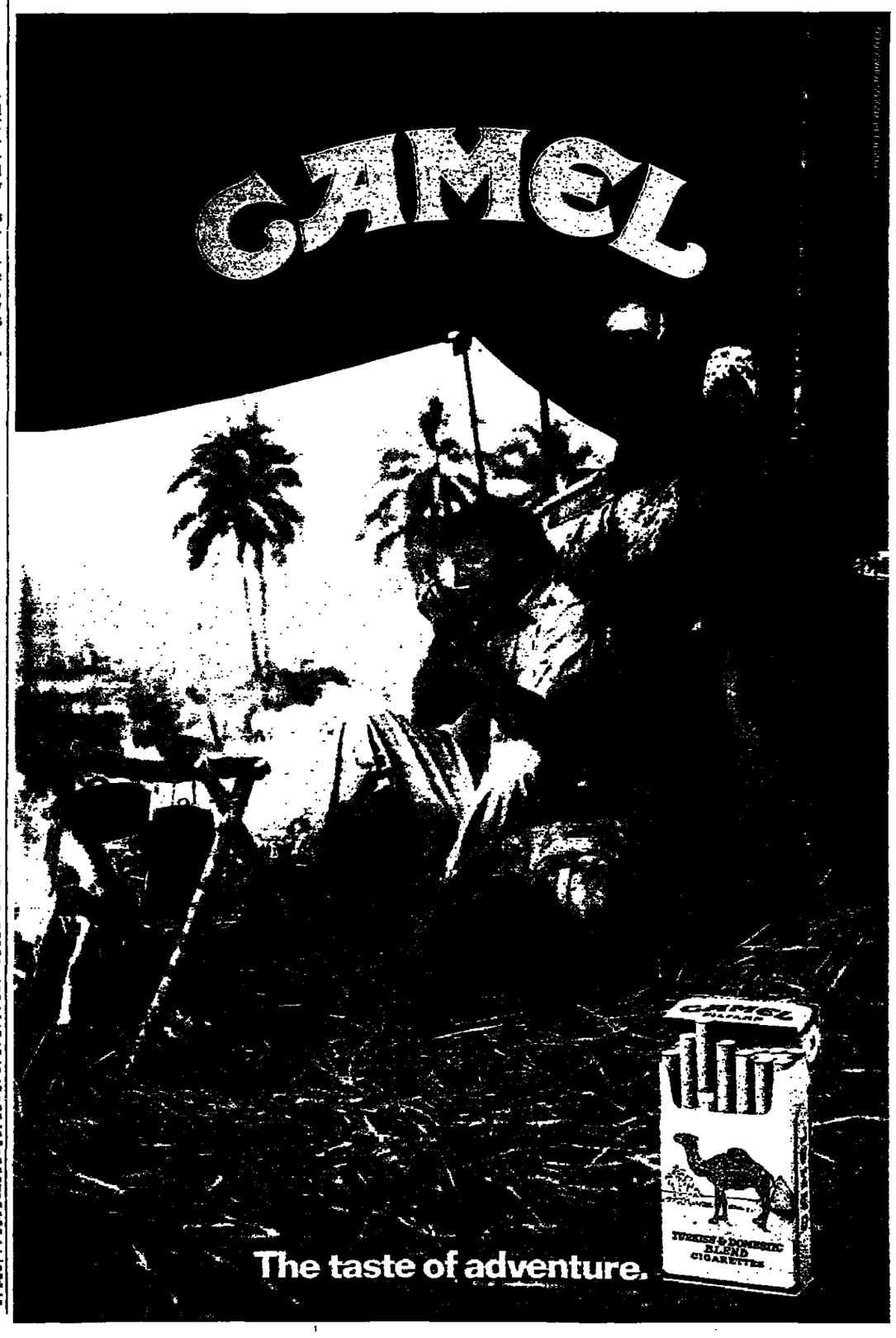
Developers Offer Rail Line Funds

Reuters

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC said Thursday that it and London & Edinburgh Trust PLC would give £25 million ($47.5 million) each toward the cost of extending the London Underground rail network to service a site they are developing.

The two companies are partners in the £1 billion Bishopsgate development in East London.

The cost of the planned improvements to service the 30-acre site could be as much as £180 million, Grand Met said. Officials said they hope the new underground lines will be completed in two years.

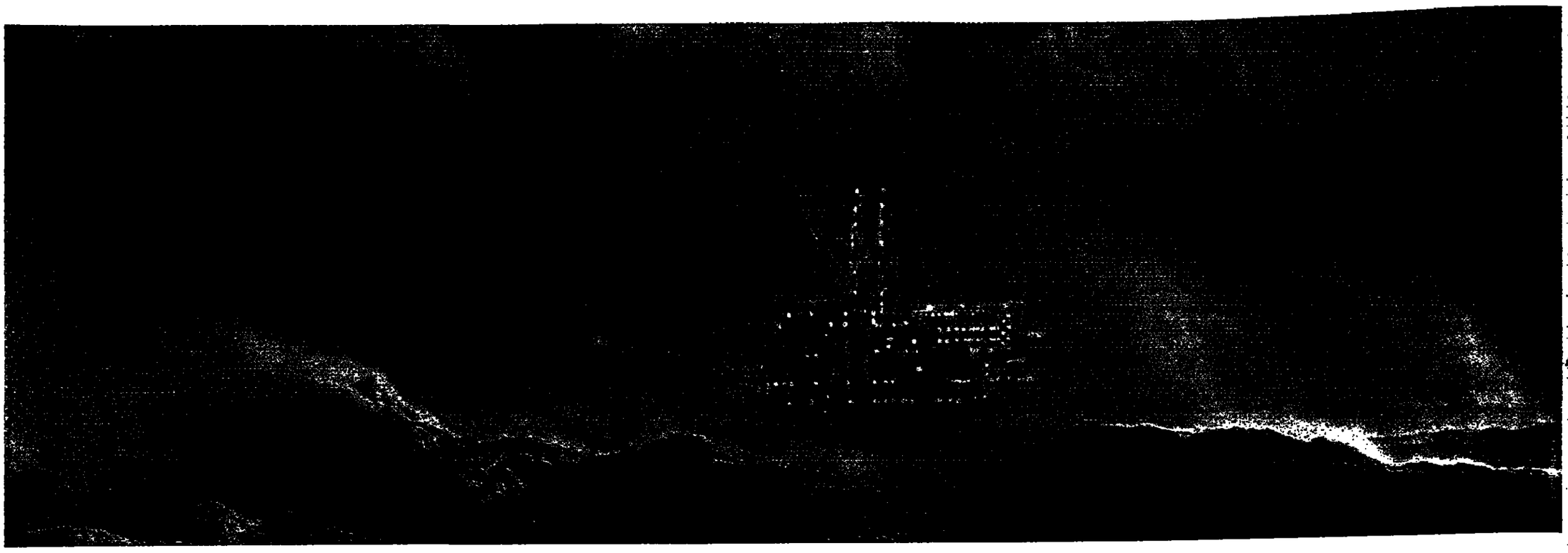


NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



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هكذا من الأصل

QANTAS: *Australia to Sell 49%*

(Continued from first finance page)

cally from the 650 million Australian dollars ($537.5 million) the airline needed in July, he said.

The airline plans outlays of more than 1 billion dollars per year to the end of the century, with a total of 15 billion dollars to be spent on aircraft, Mr. Dix said.

Without the capital, Qantas would be unable to maintain the growth needed to serve Australia's tourism industry, Mr. Dix said.

He said Qantas plans to have 80 wide-bodied aircraft in its fleet by the year 2000, nearly double its present number.

Earlier this year, Qantas announced that it would drop unprofitable routes to Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay and Bahrain beginning in September and October to focus on Asia, "where Australia's tourism future is."

Mr. Hawke, speaking after the cabinet had considered the issues for three hours, said final details of the sale of state assets would be decided before a special meeting of the Labor party on Sept. 24. The party, under its constitution, has to agree formally to fundamental changes in party doctrine.

The prime minister described the move as one of "a number of major threshold decisions on microeconomic reform" taken at the cabinet meeting. He said the decision touched on matters of "fundamental philosophical importance to the labor movement."

The Cabinet also decided to introduce "effective competition" into the telecommunications industry, which is controlled by its networks, Telecom Australia, OTC Ltd. and Aussat, he said. "Telecom itself will be retained in full public ownership," Mr. Hawke said.

The previously published plan was for the debt-ridden Aussat satellite company to be sold to form the basis of competition to a merged Telecom/OTC.

Labor sources said that opposition to privatization of any government assets remained intense within the party, but there was a growing realization that rejection of the plan would severely embarrass the Hawke government.

(Reuters, AFP)

Faber Merlin Accepts Capital Infusion Plan

Agence France-Presse

KUALA LUMPUR — The ailing hotel company Faber Merlin Malaysia Bhd. said Thursday that it had accepted a restructuring plan calling for a capital injection of 222 million ringgit ($82.7 million) to wipe out its debts.

The plan was proposed by Fleet Holdings Sdn., which owns Faber Merlin's largest shareholder, Fleet Group Sdn.

Fleet Holdings, the investment arm of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's United Malays National Organization, recently restructured its Fleet Group assets around the property firm Renong Bhd. but left out Faber Merlin.

Faber Merlin said in a statement that the plan superseded the company's proposed one-for-one issue of 353 million new shares at an issue price of half a ringgit, announced April 18.

Under the new proposal, Faber Merlin's share capital would be reduced to 176.5 million ringgit through the cancelation of 50 cents from every one ringgit of stock.

It would also involve a special issue of stock to Fleet Holdings to raise 222 million ringgit in gross proceeds.

Fleet Holdings would then offer for sale 124 million Faber Merlin shares to existing shareholders of the hotel company other than Fleet Group, in the ratio of one new share for every share held after the reconstruction.

Faber Merlin said proceeds from the plan, as well as the disposal of a twin-tower office block in Kuala Lumpur, would enable the group to repay its creditors.

"Following that, the group will be debt free and will be in a strong position to take advantage of the improving property and tourism market," it said, without giving the amount of the debts.

The group had accumulated losses of 329.8 million ringgit at the end of June 1989 and expects to reduce its losses to 60.5 million ringgit as a result of the plan.

H.K. Goes Building in Asia

Reuters

HONG KONG — Developers from cramped, expensive Hong Kong are aggressively buying cheap and plentiful properties throughout Southeast Asia, according to real estate sources.

Many want to establish a base outside the British colony before it is handed back to China in 1997, but the promise of substantial profits in booming economies is the main lure.

Real estate sources in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore said those markets already provide good returns, but more importantly, they promise to expand faster than the more mature markets of East Asia.

"The yield in Thailand is 13 percent to 15 percent a year," pointed out Patrick Lai, director of Colliers International Property Consultants in Bangkok, referring to returns on real estate investment, mostly from rent. "It makes sense to invest in properties here," he said.

Somsak Leeswadtrakul, chairman of Thailand's SSP Group, said, "I think Hong Kong companies should come and invest here; why go to Canada and Australia?"

He added, "Our market is not yet mature," and "compared to other markets, we have very few restrictions, our economy will surely boom in future and property investors will make money."

Real estate analysts said investors in Singapore enjoyed average capital gains of 300 percent between 1987 and 1990. Rentals there yield 3 percent to 7 percent a year.

Analysts in Kuala Lumpur put rental yields at 10 percent to 11 percent.

In Hong Kong, the annual yield for an office block rental is about 10 percent and for residential, 11 percent, but there is a chronic shortage of land in key areas for future development.

The average capital gain of Hong Kong properties from 1987 to 1990 is estimated at 200 percent to 250 percent.

David Chua, who as former deputy president of the Housing Developers Association in Malaysia has assisted many Hong Kong investors, said political jitters ahead of 1997 was one reason behind the expansion overseas.

While it is not possible to calculate how much Hong Kong money has come into real estate developments in Southeast Asia — many investors proceed secretly through nominees — property analysts say high-profile developments represent only a fraction of the total.

In Singapore, Suntec Plaza is owned by a handful of Hong Kong millionaires, including Li Ka-shing, chairman of Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd.; Sir Run Run Shaw, chairman of HK-TVB Ltd., and Cheng Yu-tung, chairman of New World Development Co.

Hong Kong's Wharf Group, which plans to spend an estimated 600 million Singapore dollars (about $340 million) developing a retail and office complex on a central Singapore site acquired in March, also plans to expand into Malaysia, a senior Wharf official said.

Sun Hung Kai Properties Co. is expected to be the second developer from Hong Kong to start a joint venture with Malaysia's IGB Corp.

New World Development took the lead in May when it joined up with IGB to build two hotels costing a total of 400 million ringgit ($149 million) in Kuala Lumpur.

The Sun Hung Kai-IGB joint venture plans to develop three office complexes in the Malaysian capital's downtown "golden triangle," property sources in Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur said.

"There are a lot of smaller investments around, but added together the total amount is quite significant," said Ho Tian Lam, director of Jones Lang Wootton Property Consultants Pte. in Singapore.

Some Hong Kong developers have been cited as a source of market volatility due to a speculative approach, real estate market sources said.

Critics point to Hong Kong's Pioneer Group, which sold the Prince Hotel in Kuala Lumpur last month for 53 million ringgit, twice what it paid 18 months earlier. The deal was publicized throughout Malaysia because of its huge profit margin.

"It added to the volatility in the local market," said Malaysia's David Chua. "It's not good for the Hong Kong investors' image."

South Korea Heads for First World

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea expects its per capita gross national product to surpass the $10,000 level in 1996, qualifying it to be one of world's advanced countries.

The forecast was published in a timetable for the seventh Five-Year Economic Development Plan to start from 1992, announced by the Economic Planning Board.

Under the development program, South Korea will see its GNP reach $454 billion in 1996, bringing the GNP per head to $10,050 on the basis of 1990's average exchange rate of 715 won to the U.S. dollar.

The GNP projected by the Economic Planning Board would reach $231.7 billion and per capita GNP would reach $5,430 in 1990, against a projected $210.1 billion and $4,968 in 1989.

During the five-year plan, the nation's average annual economic growth will be 7 percent, according to the timetable.

It also showed South Korea will record a current-account surplus of $5 billion in 1996, against a 1990 projection of a $1 billion deficit, and will show up as a creditor country by contributing loans of $10 billion to the world economy.

The nation's net foreign debt is likely to reach $3.5 billion at the end of this year, against a projection of $3 billion, the Economic Planning Board said.

Earlier this year, the Bank of Korea issued first-quarter figures showing that growth in the South Korean economy, which slowed to its lowest level in eight years in 1989 — down to a real 6.7 percent — had bounced back to an inflation-adjusted 10.3 percent.

GNP Growth Contracts in Philippines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Philippine real gross national product grew 3.4 percent, year-on-year, in the first six months of 1990, against 5.4 percent in the same period last year, the National Statistical Coordination Board said Thursday.

The slowdown occurred in the second quarter as the economy felt the impact of a drought and a serious power shortage, which pulled back a 6.26 percent growth year-on-year in the first quarter. The first-quarter rise was above full 1989 growth of 5.7 percent.

The National Economic Development Authority had warned that the growth forecast for the whole of 1990 may again be scaled back because of the July 16 earthquake that killed more than 2,000 people and the Gulf crisis.

In another sign of the effects of the crisis, the Philippines 1990 balance of payments is now forecast to show a deficit of between $100 million and $500 million, against an original target for a surplus of $418 million, said the Central Bank governor, Jose Cuisia.

The revision should reflect the anticipated increase in foreign-exchange outflow as a result of rising oil imports, Mr. Cuisia told Congress.

The Philippines, which imports 65 percent of its total energy requirements, has announced it would import an additional 6.5 million barrels of crude oil this year from four countries since Kuwait and Iraq could not deliver previous orders.

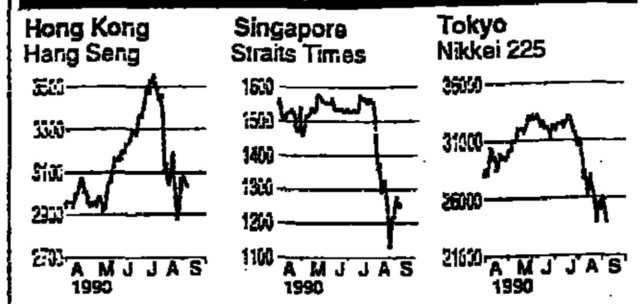
The Philippines posted a payments surplus of $345 million in 1989. It became a $371 million deficit in the first quarter in 1990 largely due to the imports of power generators to ease an electric power shortage, and transport machinery.

The finance secretary, Jesus Estanislao, said Thursday that businessmen believe the Philippine economy is in a state of drift due to setbacks in the wake of the Gulf crisis and the aftereffects of the devastating earthquake.

President Corazon C. Aquino summoned her economic advisors Thursday "to find out really what we can do," Mr. Estanislao said.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3032.85	3039.69	-0.23
Singapore	Straits Times	1246.56	1258.03	-0.91
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1480.50	1479.80	+0.05
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	23811.91	24078.34	-1.11
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	547.47	551.80	-0.78
Bangkok	Book Club	737.38	743.41	-0.81
Seoul	Composite Stock	614.40	625.00	-1.70
Taipei	Weighted Price	3308.85	3364.49	-1.65
Manila	Composite	717.71	726.33	-1.19
Jakarta	Barclays	557.15	557.06	+0.02
New Zealand	National Index	1582.39	1592.20	-0.62
Bombay	Stock Index	635.69	625.06	+1.70

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Indian Oil Company Plans Samurai Bond

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India's biggest state-owned oil company announced Thursday that it had mandated Tokyo's Nikko Securities Co. to lead-manage a proposed samurai bond issue for 30 billion yen ($210 million).

The Oil & Natural Gas Commission said in a statement that the issue would be for a period of 10 years, with bullet repayment — a single repayment at maturity.

"The terms now being offered by the Japanese security houses to the ONGC are very attractive," the commission said, "and better than those obtained by another Indian company in a samurai bond issue last year."

It added, "Any issue with a maturity period above eight years is considered attractive." The statement said the commission had earlier planned to raise $150 million with Japanese banks, but now preferred the samurai market because of the better terms offered.

It said the proposed samurai bond follows close on the commission's borrowing of 250 million Deutsche marks ($160 million) through a public offering of bonds in the West German capital market.

"This issue was extremely successful and it was for the first time in two years that a bond backed by the Indian government had emerged in the mark sector," the commission said.

Taiwan Gold Imports Soar Amid Gulf Fears

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Taiwan's gold bullion imports rose 131 percent in August to 457,186 ounces, amid fears over the Gulf crisis, a government report said Thursday.

But total gold imports during the first eight months of the year were down 22 percent over the same period of 1989 to 3.018 million ounces, the Finance Ministry said.

— ADVERTISEMENT —

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS September 06, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; p - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris stock exchange; + - Amsterdam exchange; a - misquoted earlier; = - not registered with regulatory authority

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SPORTS

The Bills, Bengals and Broncos Will Be Hard to Catch This Season

Division teams are listed in the predicted order of finish

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

Eastern Division
BUFFALO

Style: The defensive unit is healthy, and the Bills will return to the aggressive mode that until last December had dominated opponents. The return of Cornelius Bennett, Bruce Smith and Shane Conlan, whose injuries last year led to a three-game late-season losing streak, will revitalize the club.

Strengths: In addition to the defense, there is Thurman Thomas, who rushed for more than 1,200 yards last year and led every player who was not a quarterback in the league in total offense with more than 1,900 yards. Jim Kelly remains an outstanding quarterback blessed with James Lofton and Andre Reed as receivers.

Weaknesses: The Bills say they've put internal strife behind them and they recently asked a Buffalo television celebrity to address the team so it could learn how to avoid saying the wrong thing.

Keys to Season: A healthy defense that can pressure quarterbacks and shut down the run.

MIAMI

Style: The run comes to Miami as Sammie Smith, with a year's experience, will relieve the increasing pressure on quarterback Dan Marino, who still is the pivotal figure.

Strengths: Don Shula doesn't permit mediocrity or mistakes. Two draft picks, Richmond Webb and Keith Sims, will help the offensive line. Mark Duper is healthy and Mark Clayton and Jim Jensen produced outstanding receiving seasons. The secondary has Louis Oliver and Tim McKyer.

Weaknesses: As usual, questions on defense: Nose tackle Brian Sochia will miss the first three games because of a suspension for steroid use. Right end John Bosa is gone for the year with knee surgery. The Dolphins need to improve their pass rush and run defense.

Keys to Season: Getting Smith running the whole year, and halting opponents' rushing.

NEW YORK JETS

Style: The Jets have some powerful weapons on offense to create a smooth, sophisticated game. They can go long (Rob Moore) or short (Al Toon) or side to side (Blair Thomas or Freeman McNeil). The defense has switched to a 4-3, presumably creating quarterback pressure.

Strengths: The Jets will be directed by an experienced quarterback in either Ken O'Brien or Tony Eason. Erik McMillan is already considered by many to be pro football's top free safety.

Weaknesses: Shaping up the offensive line. Jim Sweeney, the only

American Football Conference

player with extensive experience, had a long holdout. The linebackers are undistinguished and the defensive line unproven.

Keys to Season: The quarterbacks must retain their mid-1980s touch, and defensive line must generate a rush.

NEW ENGLAND

Style: Rod Rust, the Patriots' former defensive coordinator, is the head coach, and he brings back a bend-but-don't-break philosophy that used to work. The new offense will be quick-hitting, sometimes springing John Stephens wide from his running-back spot.

Strengths: A healthy Stephens, a healthy Irving Fryar at wide receiver, and a solid Hart Lee Dykes also catching the ball. Linebacker Andre Tippett, who missed all of last year, is ready to play.

Weaknesses: Quarterback. Marc Wilson, who wasn't even in football in 1988, has beaten out Steve Grogan. The offensive and defensive lines are suspect.

Keys to Season: With little backup help, the Patriots are counting on a low-injury campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS

Style: Shorter pass routes, quick hits. If Eric Dickerson's squabbles and injury hadn't kept him out for the first six games, there would have been more variety.

Strengths: Albert Bentley is the main runner and a big-yardage receiver. Jon Hand, pass-rushing end, and Duane Bickett, linebacker, are gifted performers. Stanley Morgan brings depth to wide receivers.

Weaknesses: A rookie quarterback in Jeff George or a passable one in veteran Jack Trudeau.

Keys to Season: The rookie's development at quarterback, Dickerson's condition and effect on the team, when and if he returns.

Central Division
CINCINNATI

Style: It's Boomer Esiason's, which means the bomb, scrambling and intuition, complemented by powerful running.

Strengths: Esiason could be the conference's most dangerous quarterback, especially without the injuries of last year. Receiver Eddie Brown, running back James Brooks and tackle Anthony Munoz are outstanding, while the defense has David Fulcher at strong safety and Jason Buck at end.

Weaknesses: A long absence due to the contract dispute of cornerback Lewis Billups, and Ickey Woods's recovery from 1989 knee surgery could slow the team's start.

Keys to Season: A healthy Esiason and Woods, and the pass rush of linebacker James Francis.

CLEVELAND

Style: Eric Metcalf will be employed in running and catching situations, reducing the pressure on Bernie Kosar. The Browns' coach, Bud Carson, will bring aggressiveness back on defense to the corners.

Strengths: Michael Dean Perry at right defensive tackle. Kosar, less banged-up, is one of the most accurate passers in the game with quality receivers.

Weaknesses: It will take time for the five-man offensive line to play cohesively with a new starter at every position.

Keys to Season: Two rebuilt lines and life without Frank Minnifield and Hanford Dixon at the corners.

PITTSBURGH

Style: In pass-rushing situations, Chuck Noll is bringing back the 4-3 defense, while the offense will use several tight ends and show many new facets.

Strengths: The offensive line is intact and deeper in reserves. Louis Lipps and Derek Hill are standouts at wide receiver, and the secondary is strong with Rod Woodson and Carnell Lake.

Weaknesses: A pass rush that produced only 31 sacks a year ago, and an offense that produced the league's lowest yardage total.

Keys to Season: Perhaps the opening game against a Cleveland team that trounced them, 51-0, in 1989's season's opener. Also, getting over newness: Bubby Brister at quarterback digesting and using Joe Walton's new system, the defense getting used to new coordinator in Dave Brazil.

HOUSTON

Style: Run and shoot offense. The defense has switched to 4-3, with less blitzing and risk-taking.

Strengths: Coaching change to Jack Pardee, who has been named coach of the year in every league and conference he's been in. Warren Moon at quarterback.

Weaknesses: Gave up most points in conference, three of four defensive backs are new, and there may be internal trouble with four high-profile running backs.

Keys to Season: Moon learning very complicated offense; overhauled defense.

Western Division
DENVER

Style: More running than has been usual in the John Elway era as Bobby Humphrey is fed the ball.

Strengths: A winning organization, and one of the NFL's most feared players in Elway. Karl Mecklenburg in his new role as outside right linebacker will be dangerous to enemy offenses along with Greg Kragen, the nose tackle.

Weaknesses: Not many. Elway remains the focus, so his health is all-important.

Keys to Season: Bouncing back quickly from Super Bowl loss.

KANSAS CITY

Style: The running game with Christian Okoye.

Strengths: Okoye's powerful clock-running game helps keep the defense off the field. But that defense is superb, with linebacker Derrick Thomas and cornerback Albert Lewis.

Weaknesses: Steve DeBerg, for only the second time in his long career, takes over a club.

Keys to Season: Continued improvement by defense.

SAN DIEGO

Style: Sack-happy defense and a one-back offense behind football's heaviest offensive line.

Strengths: Lee Williams, who had 14 sacks, Burt Grossman and Leslie O'Neal will be joined by Junior Seau, the No. 1 draft pick. Pro Bowl receiver Anthony Miller.

Weaknesses: Offensive line may be heaviest, but is far from the best. No outstanding runner. Quarterback Billy Joe Tolliver is unproven.

Keys to Season: How quickly, if at all, Tolliver can produce, and how long it will take Seau to make an impact.

RAIDERS

Style: Long-ball, as usual, with speedy receivers.

Strengths: Having Art Shell as coach from the start of training camp. Having Bo Jackson at the end of baseball season. Mervyn Fernandez and Willie Gault go deep.

Weaknesses: Undistinguished quarterback in either Steve Beuerlein or Jay Schroeder. Need pressure against opposing defenses.

Keys to Season: A quarterback who can complete more than half his passes.

SEATTLE

Style: Will go to modified run and shoot, as Chuck Knox calls the spread. Change to 4-3 defense.

Strengths: Quarterback Dave Krieg has few honors but drive and verve. Receiver Brian Blades.

Weaknesses: No dangerous runner, weak special teams after years of domination. May start four rookies on defense.

Keys to Season: This is first time Knox has had to rebuild one of his own teams: can he redo himself?

1990 NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9
Minnesota at Kansas City
Phoenix at Washington
Los Angeles Rams at Green Bay
Seattle at Chicago
Tampa Bay at Detroit
Denver at Los Angeles Raiders
Houston at Atlanta
Indianapolis at Buffalo
New York Jets at Cincinnati
Miami at New England
Pittsburgh at Cleveland
San Diego at Dallas
Philadelphia at New York Giants

MONDAY, SEPT. 10
San Francisco at New Orleans

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16
Atlanta at Detroit
Buffalo at Miami
Chicago at Green Bay
Cincinnati at San Diego
Cleveland at New York Jets
New England at Indianapolis
Los Angeles Rams at Tampa Bay
Phoenix at Philadelphia
New Orleans at Minnesota
New York Giants at Dallas
Los Angeles Raiders at Seattle
Washington at San Francisco
Houston at Pittsburgh

MONDAY, SEPT. 17
Kansas City at Denver

SUNDAY, SEPT. 23
Dallas at Washington
Indianapolis at Houston
Kansas City at Green Bay
Miami at New York Giants
Minnesota at Chicago
New England at Cincinnati
Phoenix at New Orleans
San Diego at Cleveland
Atlanta at San Francisco
Philadelphia at Los Angeles Rams
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles Raiders
Seattle at Denver
Detroit at Tampa Bay

MONDAY, SEPT. 24
Buffalo at New York Jets

SUNDAY, SEPT. 30
Dallas at New York Giants
Denver at Buffalo
Green Bay at Detroit
Indianapolis at Philadelphia
Miami at Pittsburgh
Tampa Bay at Minnesota
Chicago at Los Angeles Raiders
Cleveland at Kansas City
Houston at San Diego
New York Jets at New England
Washington at Phoenix

MONDAY, OCT. 1
Cincinnati at Seattle
Open dates: Atlanta, Los Angeles Rams, New Orleans, San Francisco.

SUNDAY, OCT. 7
Detroit at Minnesota
Kansas City at Indianapolis
New Orleans at Atlanta
New York Jets at Miami
San Diego at Pittsburgh
San Francisco at Houston
Seattle at New England
Tampa Bay at Dallas
Cincinnati at Los Angeles Rams
Green Bay at Chicago
Los Angeles Raiders at Buffalo

MONDAY, OCT. 8
Cleveland at Denver
Open dates: New York Giants, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Washington.

SUNDAY, OCT. 14
Cleveland at New Orleans
Detroit at Kansas City
Green Bay at Tampa Bay
Houston at Cincinnati
San Diego at New York Jets
San Francisco at Atlanta
Dallas at Phoenix
New York Giants at Washington
Pittsburgh at Denver
Seattle at Los Angeles Raiders
Los Angeles Rams at Chicago

MONDAY, OCT. 15
Minnesota at Philadelphia
Open dates: Buffalo, Indianapolis, Miami, New England.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18
New England at Miami

SUNDAY, OCT. 21
Dallas at Tampa Bay
Denver at Indianapolis
New Orleans at Houston
New York Jets at Buffalo
Philadelphia at Washington
Atlanta at Los Angeles Rams
Kansas City at Seattle
Phoenix at New York Giants
Pittsburgh at San Francisco
Los Angeles Raiders at San Diego

MONDAY, OCT. 22
Cincinnati at Cleveland
Open dates: Chicago, Detroit, Green Bay, Minnesota.

SUNDAY, OCT. 28
Buffalo at New England
Detroit at New Orleans
Miami at Indianapolis
Minnesota vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee
New York Jets at Houston
Philadelphia at Dallas
Chicago at Phoenix
Cleveland at San Francisco
Tampa Bay at San Diego
Washington at New York Giants
Cincinnati at Atlanta

MONDAY, OCT. 29
Los Angeles Rams at Pittsburgh
Open dates: Denver, Los Angeles Raiders, Kansas City, Seattle.

SUNDAY, NOV. 4
Atlanta at Pittsburgh
Buffalo at Cleveland
Dallas at New York Jets
New England at Philadelphia
New Orleans at Cincinnati
Phoenix at Miami
Los Angeles Raiders at Kansas City
San Francisco at Green Bay
Washington at Detroit
Chicago at Tampa Bay
Houston at Los Angeles Rams
San Diego at Seattle
Denver at Minnesota

MONDAY, NOV. 5
New York Giants at Indianapolis

SUNDAY, NOV. 11
Atlanta at Chicago
Indianapolis at New England
Miami at New York Jets
Minnesota at Detroit
Phoenix at Buffalo
Seattle at Kansas City
Tampa Bay at New Orleans
Denver at San Diego
Green Bay at Los Angeles Raiders
New York Giants at Los Angeles Rams
San Francisco at Dallas

MONDAY, NOV. 12
Washington at Philadelphia
Open dates: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Pittsburgh.

SUNDAY, NOV. 18
Detroit at New York Giants
Houston at Cleveland
New England at Buffalo
New Orleans at Washington
Philadelphia at Atlanta
San Diego at Kansas City
Chicago at Denver
Dallas at Los Angeles Rams
Green Bay at Phoenix
Minnesota at Seattle
New York Jets at Indianapolis
Tampa Bay at San Francisco
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati

MONDAY, NOV. 19
Los Angeles Raiders at Miami

THURSDAY, NOV. 22
Denver at Detroit
Washington at Dallas

SUNDAY, NOV. 25
Atlanta at New Orleans
Chicago at Minnesota
Indianapolis at Cincinnati
Miami at Cleveland
New York Giants at Philadelphia
Tampa Bay vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee
Kansas City at Los Angeles Raiders
Los Angeles Rams at San Francisco
New England at Phoenix
Pittsburgh at New York Jets
Seattle at San Diego

MONDAY, NOV. 26
Buffalo at Houston

SUNDAY, DEC. 2
Atlanta at Tampa Bay
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Detroit at Chicago
Kansas City at New England
Los Angeles Rams at Cleveland
Miami at Washington
Philadelphia at Buffalo
Houston at Seattle
Indianapolis at Phoenix
Los Angeles Raiders at Denver
New Orleans at Dallas
New York Jets at San Diego
Green Bay at Minnesota

MONDAY, DEC. 3
New York Giants at San Francisco

SUNDAY, DEC. 9
Buffalo at Indianapolis
Cleveland at Houston
Minnesota at New York Giants
New England at Pittsburgh
Phoenix at Atlanta
San Francisco at Cincinnati
Seattle vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee
Chicago at Washington
Denver at Kansas City
New Orleans at Los Angeles Rams
Philadelphia at Miami

MONDAY, DEC. 10
Los Angeles Raiders at Detroit
Open dates: Dallas, New York Jets, San Diego, Tampa Bay.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15
Buffalo at New York Giants
Washington at New England

SUNDAY, DEC. 16
Atlanta at Cleveland
Green Bay at Philadelphia
Houston at Kansas City
Indianapolis at New York Jets
Minnesota at Tampa Bay
Phoenix at Dallas
Pittsburgh at New Orleans
Seattle at Miami
Cincinnati at Los Angeles Raiders
San Diego at Denver
Chicago at Detroit

MONDAY, DEC. 17
San Francisco at Los Angeles Rams

SATURDAY, DEC. 22
Detroit at Green Bay
Los Angeles Raiders at Minnesota
Washington at Indianapolis

SUNDAY, DEC. 23
Cincinnati at Houston
Cleveland at Pittsburgh
Dallas at Philadelphia
Miami at Buffalo
New England at New York Jets
Los Angeles Rams at Atlanta
Tampa Bay at Chicago
Kansas City at San Diego
New Orleans at San Francisco
New York Giants at Phoenix
Denver at Seattle

SATURDAY, DEC. 29
Kansas City at Chicago
Philadelphia at Phoenix

SUNDAY, DEC. 30
Buffalo at Washington
Cleveland at Cincinnati
Dallas at Atlanta
Indianapolis at Miami
New York Giants at New England
San Francisco at Minnesota
Detroit at Seattle
Green Bay at Denver
New York Jets at Tampa Bay
San Diego at Los Angeles Raiders
Pittsburgh at Houston

MONDAY, DEC. 31
Los Angeles Rams at New Orleans

NFL on TV

Following are the television channels that tentatively plan to broadcast taped games or highlights from the National Football League, as supplied by the NFL. In Britain, some live coverage is planned on Sundays. Check local listings for times and dates. The season begins Sunday.

Australia: ABC
Belgium: Canal Plus
Britain: Channel 4, BSB
East and West Germany: Tele 5
France: Canal Plus
Hong Kong: TVB
Ireland: RTE
Italy: Rolla Uno, Caprodistria
Japan: NHK, NTV, Sumitomo
New Zealand: TV3, Sky Network
Scandanavia: Scansat TV3
South Africa: SABC
Spain: TV3
Taiwan: CTS
Thailand: TV3

BOOKS

OUT OF BEDLAM: The Truth About Deinstitutionalization

By Ann Braden Johnson. 296 pages. $22.95. Basic Books, 10 East 53d St., New York, N. Y. 10022.

MADNESS IN THE STREETS: How Psychiatry and the Law Abandoned the Mentally Ill

By Rael Jean Isaac and Virginia C. Armat. 436 pages. $24.95. Free Press, 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Robert Coles

FOR more than 30 years, people extremely troubled psychologically — people who in earlier days were kept in mental hospitals for long stretches of time — have lived among us: with families and friends, in halfway houses, on their own. This major shift in how we attempt to care for men and women whom we call mentally ill is now known as "deinstitutionalization."

"Deinstitutionalization" has unfortunately meant for thousands not an exit from a mental hospital in favor of a return to parents, or an apartment, or a place inhabited by other former patients, but shelters and soup kitchens or the streets and alleys. Other people, who also use those streets, have encountered these one-time residents of mental hospitals, not always in pleasant or even tolerable ways.

No question, "Madness in the Streets" is the more provocative of two recent books on the subject, a major challenge to prevailing assumptions in psychiatry and our legal system. As the authors point out, we have in the name of civil rights protected even the most troublesome and potentially the most dangerous men and women from what used to occur.

The authors, Rael Isaac, a sociologist, and Virginia Armat, a journalist, tell how we got where we are: the postwar revulsion at the degrading life of so many mental patients and the almost messianic faith in psychiatry that in the United States in the 1950s. Moreover, many who were profoundly suspicious of psychiatrists were also encouraging us to empty asylums, to save money, for instance.

Soon enough, too, drugs such as thorazine arrived, so that it no longer seemed necessary to keep people locked up.

Supposedly, these people were to be "followed up," but in sad fact, as Ann Braden Johnson, a longtime mental-health worker, convincingly points out, most of them essentially were on their own, given no adequate outpatient care. In a sense, for many patients, to go "Out of Bedlam" meant to live in a newly fearsome and dangerous bedlam, to be prey to street hustlers and con artists.

Both books agree that "deinstitutionalization" has been a social tragedy of sorts. But the two books offer quite different visions of what ought to be done, even of what can be done.

"Madness in the Streets" emphasizes the violent, unruly, destructive side of craziness and what the presence of such craziness on our streets has come to mean for our social order. What the authors want is a psychiatry ready to demand that such people be confined and treated with medication and a law ready to back up such a medical outlook.

"Out of Bedlam," however, makes the reader wonder whether even such a radical change would prove much better. Its clinical histories are often tales of bureaucratic bungling and arrogance, of crassly officious or self-important doctors who do anything to keep themselves away from the people they are trained to treat.

The authors of "Madness in the Streets" think that our psychopharmacologists, armed with the right to confine more patients than is now possible, will improve the mental condition of a vastly increased population of patients, and, no small part of the book's agenda, make city streets safer and more attractive.

"Out of Bedlam" lets us know that if we are so to respond to such people, we will have to think again about how to do so, because what we did in our rush to empty hospitals has brought us to the present sorry state.

Robert Coles, a child psychiatrist who teaches at Harvard, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TWO American experts who have won world titles on previous occasions combined to capture the World Mixed Pairs championship in Geneva on Sunday. Peter Weichsel of Encinitas, California, a Bermuda Bowl winner in 1983, and Juanita Chambers of Schenectady, New York, a Venice Trophy winner in 1987, finished strongly. With some other Americans their closest pursuers, Weichsel and Chambers formed an impromptu partnership in Chicago a year ago and their team duly won the master mixed team championship. This was their second effort and was equally successful.

Almost every one of the 286 pairs holding the North-South cards shown in the diagram played in four hearts, and almost all of them made exactly 10 tricks. Chambers helped her team to victory by making an overtrick which was worth more than 100 match points. The club king was led and won with the ace in dummy. A finesse against the queen allowed South to draw trumps without loss, and lead the spade jack. West made a delicate error by playing low, and the jack won. South then lead a club and there was no escape for West. He led a third round of clubs, and South was able to discard the spade loser from dummy and ruff in her hand. Diamonds were established to make the overtrick.

Notice that West might have tried the effect of leading the diamond queen after taking the sixth trick, but South would have played East for the jack and avoided the loss of a trick in that suit.

NORTH (D)
♠A74
♡J1032
♢K954
♣AJ

WEST
♠K1032
♡85
♢Q32
♣EQ97

EAST
♠95
♡Q74
♢J76
♣10532

SOUTH
♠QJ86
♡AK96
♢A108
♣64

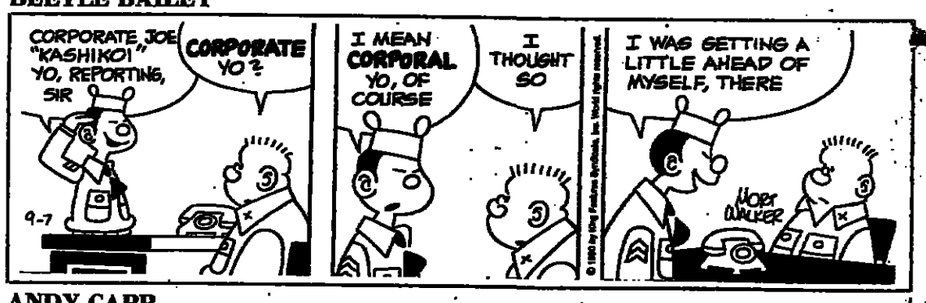
East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♢	Pass	1♡	Pass
2♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
3♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

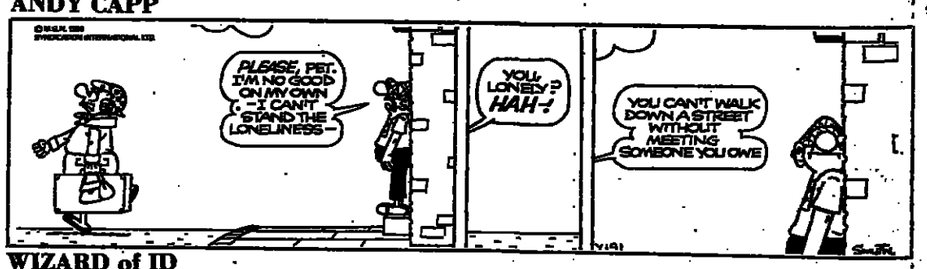
West led the club king.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

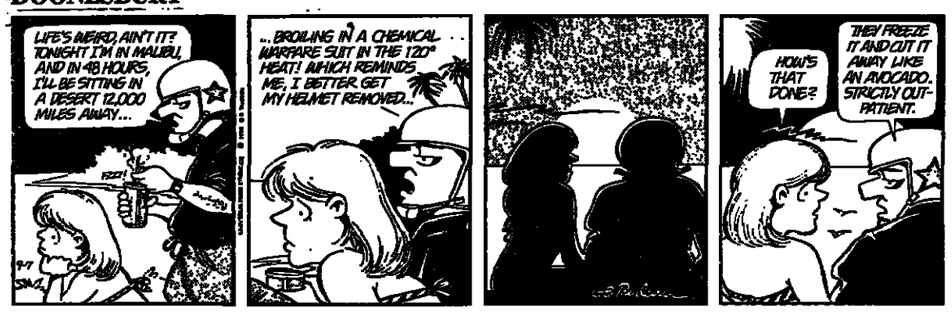


WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

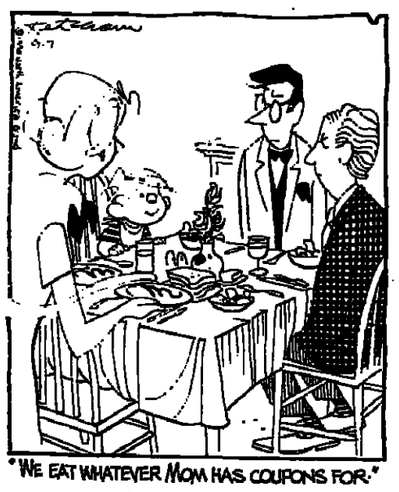
GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAMOA
BANIC
GROUME
HATTUG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE _____ _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SKIMP EXPEL ACCENT DAMPEN
Answer: What the hosts said, when their welcome was outstayed by a guest—"PEST!"

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Tracy Austin: Past Is Prologue

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The clubhouse attendant wanted to know why the slim young woman was making herself at home among the Grafs and the Sabatinis. There was a polite request to see some current player credentials.

At that moment, Mother Courage herself, Billie Jean King, stepped up and volunteered to give a friendly little history lesson to the clubhouse attendant.

"It was all right," said Tracy Austin, the mysterious visitor. "She was too young to remember."

Too young to remember that long before there was Jennifer Capriati there was Tracy Austin, age 14, with an oversized tennis dress making her look even more waiflike, perhaps intentionally, all braces and pigtails, pacing her way to the quarterfinals in her first U.S. Open.

That was 1977. Tracy Austin is now 27, and quite glad to be strolling the grounds of the U.S. Open, preaching the value of car seat belts that saved her life in a wreck a year ago.

The common wisdom is that Austin suffered from "burnout" from playing too much tennis before she was old enough to vote, but Austin looks at the new breed and decides she was positively sheltered.

She likes what she sees in Capriati, who has frolicked through her first season after reaching the minimum age of 14 that the women's tour wisely enforces.

Until she ran into Steffi Graf, Capriati enjoyed herself immensely at the tumultuous sideshow at the Open, including the side benefits of gawking at Tom Cruise and sitting next to Wilt Chamberlain, with whom she chatted.

Austin also chatted with Capriati.

"I asked Jennifer what she was doing this fall and she said she was starting at a new school," said Austin.

"She was a little worried that the kids there wouldn't know her, that they would say, 'Ooh, here comes Jennifer Capriati.' But I think she's so outgoing, she's so poised, that it won't be a problem for her.

"I could relate to that. I went to Rolling Hills High in California, and I was very shy, so kids thought I was stuckup, and that only made it worse.

"People said, 'Get a tutor, go play the Australian and the French,' but it was out of the question for me," Austin continued. "Maybe I could have won titles but you have to make the decision.

"I liked being around kids my own age. Boys. I wouldn't have had it any other way."

Some people said Austin was overprotected because her mother, Jeanne, went just about everywhere with her, including the locker room, but Austin thinks her teenage years had less pressure than some of today's players.

"I wasn't supporting my family," said Austin. "My father is a nuclear physicist, and at home I wasn't singled out."

The amateur influence of Monica Seles's father is so strong that she did not have a scouting report before being upset by Linda Ferrando. Steffi Graf is currently suffering from trying to establish some distance from her father.

The Capriati family, while tied into a phalanx of business types, seems to have retained some interior joy.

Austin separated herself from her family while leg and back injuries kept her from playing much tennis in the past eight years. She was playing a modest schedule when on Aug. 3, 1989, her car was hit by a moving auto in New Jersey.

"I've always worn seat belts," she said. "I had a boyfriend who would not allow me in the car unless I did. I feel naked without one."

She suffered a broken leg and a bruised heart and spleen, but it would have been worse without the restraints.

As it was, she spent 11 days in the hospital and three months back home, needing her mother's help, but now she practices tennis, takes physical therapy, decorates her four-bedroom condo on a hill in Redondo Beach, California, does occasional commentary, works on a book and promotes seat belts for Traffic Safety Now.

"My parents had a child whose life was saved, but they won't wear one," she said. "My dad says, 'I'm only going to the store,' and I say, 'My accident came 20 feet from my hotel.'"

Because of the seat belts, a year later Austin was able to walk back to Flushing Meadows, escorting her friend, Scott Holt, to his first U.S. Open.

If he has any questions about what kind of competitor his companion was, Billie Jean will no doubt be glad to fill him in.

Roberto Mathews/Associated Press

Pete Sampras, a 19-year-old American, felt like shouting after his five-set upset of third seed Ivan Lendl in the quarterfinals.

Sampras and McEnroe Send Strong Signals at U.S. Open

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — John McEnroe and Pete Sampras did not just win matches, they made announcements. Every so often two generations meet on an occasion like this, the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open, and the meaning is perfectly clear.

McEnroe, 31, defeated David Wheaton on Wednesday night as if to state that the past is not yet over. Sampras, 19, who just may be the future of American tennis, upset third seed Ivan Lendl in five sets to become McEnroe's opponent in the semifinals.

It is one thing to reach the quarters, any scrambling player of talent can do that with luck. But it is quite another to make the semifinals, which McEnroe did for the first time since 1985 with a virtuoso performance against Wheaton, who is 21 and unseeded, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

This was an event, a career-reawakening on Stadium Court that drew a thousand flashes from cameras. McEnroe, fallen to No. 20 in the world and overlooked, gained a startling opportunity to win a fifth Open title. He lost that 1985 final to Lendl and has not won a Grand Slam since the 1984 Open.

"I made a point of not expecting anything going in," said McEnroe. "But I was hoping for a lot."

How sweetly ironic that Sampras was one of those skinny, talented kids Lendl invited to his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, a couple of years ago to train. Wednesday, the student whaled the master with 24 aces, inflicted his earliest-round defeat in the Open since 1981, and ruined his bid to break the record of eight consecutive final appearances he shared with Bill Tilden. It took just more than four hours: 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 4-6, 6-2.

Tim Clary-Agence France-Presse

Ivan Lendl was down and out.

Lendl, 30, has dropped from No. 1 in the world to No. 3 this season. In Sampras he met an upwardly surging star who already is ranked No. 12. Lendl was thoroughly defeated in the final set, his serve broken as Sampras drove him backward on match point with a forehand volley and then smashed an angled overhead.

Lendl's driving ground strokes too often went awry, with 31 errors. Sampras had 57, but he displayed velvety ground strokes and quick-volleying hands in addition to his powerful serve, and an appetite for the big point with 38 winners.

"I kept telling myself I was the better player," said Lendl. "But I didn't hit enough good shots. He played very well on the important points."

Here are a few of them. Sampras gained set point in the first with a slapped forehand down the line, and then drove a backhand volley away from the racing Lendl as though he were slamming a door. In the second set tiebreaker he delivered an ace and three service winners, but the crucial point was a minibreak of Lendl's serve for a 2-1 lead, with a crouched backhand pass. He never trailed, taking set point with a forehand winner.

But Lendl is determined, and it would have been shocking if he had not extended the match to five sets.

Ultimately, however, the fourth may have turned the match back in Sampras's favor. Sampras rallied to win four of the next five games, and threatened to break Lendl's serve a second time in the set as the veteran tried to close it out. Lendl summoned two big serves of his own to kill break points and held to force the fifth set, but not confidently.

Lendl was the uncertain one in the final set. He gave up the service break in the fourth game and could not recoup it. Sampras held serve in the important seventh game, recovering from a 0-30 deficit and killing a break point.

"That was the match right there," said Sampras.

Wednesday night, McEnroe broke Wheaton's serve in the fourth game of the opening set with a scathing forehand pass of Wheaton's hanging half volley. He broke him again for a 5-1 lead when he won a rapid net exchange that drove Wheaton to his knees. McEnroe then held serve for the set with an ace. "I wanted to get off to a good start, because I knew it would prey on his mind," said McEnroe.

Apparently it did. Wheaton double-faulted twice consecutively in the first game of the next set to give McEnroe break point. McEnroe seized it with a withering forehand return down the line then a forehand volley to open court, and he never relinquished that lead.

SIDELINES

Iraqi Official Seeks Asian Games Talks

BEIJING (AFP) — Taha Yassin Ramadan, the deputy prime minister of Iraq, arrived here unexpectedly Thursday for talks on Iraqi participation in the upcoming Asian Games, which are in turmoil over the Gulf crisis, diplomatic sources said.

The games, scheduled to begin Sept. 22, is threatened by controversy over the participation of Iraq and Kuwait, invaded by Baghdad on Aug. 2.

Meanwhile, Mayor Chen Xitong of Beijing has warned "hostile elements" against attempts to create disturbances during the games. The political situation in the capital is stable, he said, except for "a tiny minority of hostile elements who refuse to accept defeat and are waiting for a chance to perturb the Games."

College Football TV Deal Questioned

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission wants to throw out the College Football Association's television contracts six years after the U.S. Supreme Court voided the National Collegiate Athletic Association's deal.

The FTC filed an administrative complaint against the CFA and Capital Cities-ABC Inc., saying their national TV contracts are anticompetitive. A CFA representative said the group would fight the action.

Tighter South Africa Boycott Sought

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The fourth and possibly the last International Conference Against Apartheid in Sport ended Thursday with delegates calling on the world to tighten boycotts against South African sportsmen.

Despite recent political changes in South Africa, the conference said relaxing the boycotts now "would seriously prejudice" progress toward an apartheid-free South Africa.

Bomb Scare Delays European Open

SUNNINGDALE, England (Reuters) — A bomb threat forced suspension of play in the European Open golf tournament on Thursday.

A phone call to the club secretary Keith Almond said a device had been planted underneath the grandstand on the 18th green.

The tournament director Andy McFee said: "We have taken this warning very seriously because the message, according to the police, contained the correct IRA code."

Play later resumed from the second hole through to the 17th after police sealed off the threatened area.

Swedish Hockey Star Bolts to Quebec

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Mats Sundin, the National Hockey League's top draft pick in 1989 and one of the top players in Sweden, unexpectedly left for Quebec without notifying his Swedish club Djurgarden.

It was not known if Sundin would sign with the Nordiques, but the Djurgarden chairman, Ake Bergdahl, said, "We'll try to get him disqualified from international hockey if he breaks his contract with us."

For the Record

Doug Moe was fired Thursday by the Denver Nuggets, ending his status as the National Basketball Association coach with the longest tenure with the same team. Moe had been the Nuggets' head coach since the 1980-81 season. *(UPI)*

The Kremlin Cup, the first sanctioned professional men's tennis tournament to be held in the Soviet Union, has been set for Nov. 5-11 in Moscow, tournament directors said on Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Pirates Sweep Doubleheader By Shutting Down the Mets

Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Pirates and New York Mets wrestled through two games' worth of September baseball at its tension-filled best before 49,793 at frenzied Three Rivers Stadium. It was one of those knee-weakening evenings on which a pennant race can turn — and when the Pirates had completed a dramatic sweep, the National League East indeed had a new feel to it.

Zane Smith pitched a one-hitter and Barry Bonds's 100th run batted in provided a 1-0 victory in the opener.

Then the Pirates tacked on a 3-1 victory built upon the first two-home run game of Jeff King's brief career.

In Game 1, Smith faced just 29 batters and didn't allow a hit after Keith Miller's single leading off the game. The 29-year-old left-hander issued one walk and retired 27 of the last 28 hitters he faced, including the final 19.

"It's a great feeling," Smith said. "It's hard to describe. ... I got behind the first hitter, then I was ahead in the count for the rest of the night."

Bonds's fly ball off John Franco with one out and the bases loaded in the ninth landed beyond a drawn-in outfield to score Gary Redus after 17-game winner Frank Viola had matched zeroes through eight innings with Smith, who now has 17 scoreless innings in a row.

The Mets began the day as the highest-scoring team in the National League. But their lone run of the night came on Darryl Strawberry's 31st homer, off Heaton in the fourth inning of the second game.

Pittsburgh has won five straight games and swept its fifth doubleheader in five attempts this year to increase its lead in the National League East Division to 2½ games over the Mets. And, if the Mets weren't acutely aware of it already, they learned this two-team sprint to the finish will be a tight, draining one.

Viola struggled but managed to hold the Pirates scoreless by escaping one jam after another. Pittsburgh went zero for six with men in scoring position and stranded seven runners through the first three innings alone, wasting a bases-loaded, one-out opportunity in the third.

But Viola, after a laborious 128 pitches, was lifted for a pinch hitter in the ninth. And Franco was in trouble almost immediately after taking the mound.

He allowed a leadoff single to Redus, then watched as catcher Charlie O'Brien threw past shortstop Howard Johnson at second base after fielding Jay Bell's sacrifice attempt.

Andy Van Slyke advanced both runners with a bunt, and Bobby Bonilla walked to load the bases. That brought up Bonds, who hit a two-strike fastball over the head of left fielder Kevin McReynolds.

"The 100th was the biggest one," Bonds said of his RBI. "These are the kinds of nights when you win pennants, and we took a step in that direction."

King helped the Pirates take another meaningful stride in the nightcap. The second-year third baseman connected for a homer in the first off Bob Ojeda, then provided a two-run homer in the third for a 3-0 Pittsburgh lead.

Neal Heaton limited New York to five hits in five innings, and Bob Kipper and Ted Power finished with four innings of two-hit relief.

Wednesday's games were the first of eight down-the-stretch meetings between these closely matched but disparate clubs. The Mets are the team that was supposed to be in this position, having finished first or second each year since 1984.

But the Pirates are adding maturity to talent, and they're as unyielding as the City of Steel that houses them. They battled New York into late July two years ago before fading into a 15-game hole. They promise to be harder to shake this time around.

In other National League games, The Associated Press reported:

Reds 5, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Hal Morris homered to snap a 2-2 tie in the sixth and doubled twice and scored both times as Cincinnati won for the first time in eight games at Candlestick Park this season. Morris homered off Don Robinson, then doubled for the second time in the eighth and scored on a double by Chris Sabo, who came around on singles by Jeff Reed and Barry Larkin.

Braves 6, Dodgers 2: Oddibe McDowell's leadoff home run ignited an early four-homer barrage in Los Angeles against Mike Morgan. Dave Justice hit his 23d, also in the first inning, Ron Gant hit his 27th in the third and Jeff Blauser his sixth an inning later.

Padres 5, Astros 2: In San Diego, Roberto Alomar was three for three with a triple, double and two RBI, Joe Carter homered and Dennis Rasmussen won for the second time in his last 11 decisions.

Expos 6, Cardinals 2: Rookie Chris Nabholz raised his record to 4-0 and Tim Wallach and Larry Walker hit two-run homers in St. Louis.

Phillies 4, Cubs 1: After being shut out on one hit by Chicago's Mike Harkey until he experienced stiffness in his pitching shoulder in the seventh inning in Philadelphia, the Phillies scored four times in the eighth against Steve Wilson, Mitch Williams and Les Lancaster. Lenny Dykstra singled home the tying run, Darren Daulton's RBI double put the Phillies ahead and Charlie Hayes capped the rally with a two-run single.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Gene J. Puskar/The Associated Press

Zane Smith gets a hug from the Pirates' other Game 1 hero — Barry Bonds.

Drama on Field

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Real life intruded on the fun and games at Memorial Stadium on Wednesday.

The tarpaulin was being removed after a shower when John Soper, a 17-year-old groundskeeper, suffered cardiac arrest.

Pat Santarone, the head groundskeeper, administered cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Medical experts dashed from the stands and surrounded the youngster. Twice the rescuers thought they had lost Soper, but his heartbeat resumed.

Later, there were cheers when it was reported that Soper was out of danger at a nearby hospital.

Welch Wins 23d As A's Trounce Red Sox Again

The Associated Press

Bob Welch admitted there was extra pressure in getting his major league-leading 23d victory.

"No doubt, it's not like any other series, not when you have the feeling you probably could play this club later," Welch said Wednesday night after the Oakland Athletics routed the Red Sox, 10-0, in Boston for a sweep of the three-game series between American League division leaders.

Mark McGwire hit a two-run homer and a two-run double, and Doug Jennings, filling in for Jose Canseco, also homered and doubled in powering Oakland to its fourth straight victory.

The Athletics stayed 6½ games ahead of Chicago in the American League West. Boston's lead in the American League East was cut to 5½ games by Toronto.

Welch gave up five hits, struck out four and didn't issue a walk in eight innings.

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 3: In Detroit, Rance Mulliniks and Fred McGriff homered for Toronto. Rob Ducey, making his first start since being called up a day earlier, had three hits and two runs batted in.

White Sox 3, Royals 0: In Chicago, Greg Hibbard pitched a four-hitter for his first major-league shutout and Robin Ventura's bases-loaded single broke open a scoreless game in the eighth. Ventura drove in two runs and Ivan Calderon followed with an RBI single.

Hibbard worked out of bases-loaded jams in the seventh and eighth innings.

Brewers 7, Twins 4: In Milwaukee, Paul Molitor's three-run homer capped a five-run rally in the eighth. Greg Vaughn singled home the tying run and Rick Aguilera's wild pitch gave Milwaukee the lead before Molitor homered.

Mariners 9, Orioles 5: In Baltimore, Harold Reynolds's first career grand slam broke a ninth-inning tie as the Orioles lost their sixth straight game. Seattle got a hit in every inning and finished with 17.

Rangers 3, Indians 2: Pinch hitter Jack Daugherty singled home the tying run and pinch hitter Kevin Reimer followed with an RBI double as the Rangers rallied for two runs in the ninth in Arlington, Texas.

Yankees 2, Angels 1: In New York, Jesse Barfield hit a two-run homer with two out in the eighth inning, as the Yankees ended a five-game losing streak.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS

U.S. Open

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Singles, Quarterfinals

Pete Sampras (12), U.S., def. Ivan Lendl (3), Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 4-6, 6-2; John McEnroe, U.S., def. David Wheaton, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles, Quarterfinals

Steffi Graf (1), West Germany, def. Jana Novotna (12), Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-1; Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (6), Spain, def. Zina Garrison (4), U.S., 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles, Semifinals

Elizabeth Smylie and Todd Woodbridge (8), Australia, def. Rachel McQuillan, Australia, and Kelly Evernden, New Zealand, 7-5, 6-3; Natalia Zvereva, Soviet Union, and Jim Pugh (1), U.S., def. Meredith McGrath, U.S., and Mark Woodforde, Australia, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3.

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
Group One Qualifier
France 2, Iceland 1

ITALIAN CUP
Second Round, First Leg
Napoli 3, Cesena 0
Fiorentina 1, Parma 0
Modena 0, Lazio 0
Sampdoria 1, Brescia 1
Monza 0, Inter Milan 1
Juventus 3, Torvaje 0
AS Roma 1, Foggia 0
Atalanta 2, Pescara 0
AC Milan 1, Triestina 0
Siarre 0, Genoa 0
Bologna 4, Reggiana 1
Verona 0, Torino 4
Bari 2, Messina 0
Cesena 4, Cremonese 3
Lecce 4, Cagliari 0
Udinese 3, Pisa 1

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Manchester City 2, Aston Villa 1

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP
First Round, Second Leg
Bristol City 1, West Bromwich 0 (after extra time; aggregate: 2-2)
Hereford 1, Brentford 0 (1-2)
Lincoln 1, Halifax 0 (1-2)
Oxford 2, Reading 1 (3-1)
Scarborough 3, Rochdale 2 (3-7)

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	76	48	.559	—
Toronto	71	46	.658	3½
Detroit	69	73	.482	10½
Milwaukee	66	74	.471	12
Baltimore	64	75	.460	13½
Cleveland	59	77	.443	16
New York	58	80	.420	18½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	79	59	.572	—
Chicago	73	64	.533	5½
Texas	67	67	.507	9
California	66	70	.500	11
Seattle	64	72	.485	13½
Kansas City	64	73	.467	14½
Minnesota	59	78	.431	19½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	80	56	.588	—
New York	77	57	.575	2½
Montreal	73	62	.541	7½
Chicago	69	67	.507	12½
Philadelphia	67	68	.496	14½
St. Louis	61	74	.452	19

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	82	54	.603	—
Los Angeles	73	63	.537	9½
San Francisco	72	64	.529	10½
San Diego	70	66	.515	12½
Houston	66	70	.485	16½
Atlanta	56	80	.412	26½

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland	004 011 004	10	15 0
Boston	000 000 000	0	5 2

Welch, Cadaret (9) and Hassey; G. Harris, Irvine (6), Moreby (7), Gardner (9) and Pena. W—Welch, 23-6. L— G. Harris, 12-6. HRs—Oakland, McGwire (34), Jennings (2).

California	100 000 000	1	5 1
New York	000 000 02x	2	6 2

Abbott, Harvey (8) and Parrish; LaPoint, Righetti (9) and Geren. W—LaPoint, 7-10. L—Harvey, 2-3. Sv—Righetti (38). HR—New York, Jo. Barfield (27).

Toronto	102 020 110	7	11 0
Detroit	010 002 000	3	7 2

Wells, Acker (6), Henke (9) and Myers; C. Parker, Searcy (3), Gibson (5), Nunez (7) and Heath. W—Wells, 10-4. L— C. Parker, 3-2. HRs—Toronto, Mulliniks (2), McGriff (32). Detroit, Fielder (44).

Kansas City	000 000 000	0	4 0
Chicago	000 000 02x	3	9 0

Stottlemyre, Farr (8) and Boone; Hibbard and Fisk. W—Hibbard, 12-8. L— Farr, 10-4.

Minnesota	201 000 001	4	13 0
Milwaukee	001 001 05x	7	11 1

R. Smith, Bertaner (7), Wayne (8), Aguilera (8) and Harper; R. Robinson, Crim (9) and Surhoff. W—R.Robinson, 9-3. L—Wayne, 0-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Vaughn (13), Molitor (11).

Cleveland	000 000 002	2	10 0
Texas	000 001 002	3	7 0

Swindell, Olin (8), D. Jones (9) and Alomar; Chamberlain, Jeffcoat (6), Arnsberg (7), Rogers (8) and Stanley, Petrelli (8). W—Rogers, 4-5. L—D. Jones, 4-2.

Seattle	120 001 014	9	17 1
Baltimore	020 001 100	5	8 1

R. Johnson, Swift (7), Comstock (7), M. Jackson (9) and S. Bradley, Valle (9); Mitchell/Price (4), Bautista (7), Schilling (8), Hickey (8) and Melvin. W—Comstock, 7-3. L—Hickey, 1-3. HR—Seattle, Reynolds (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	000 000 000	0	7 2
Pittsburgh	000 000 001	1	8 0

Viola, Franco (9) and O'Brien; Z. Smith and LaVallière. W—Z. Smith, 10-7. L— Franco, 4-1.

New York	000 100 000	1	7 0
Pittsburgh	102 000 00x	3	5 0

Ojeda, Darling (5), Penа (7) and O'Brien; Heaton, Kipper (6), Power (8) and Slaught. W—Heaton, 12-8. L—Ojeda, 7-6. Sv—Power (7). HRs—New York, Strawberry (31). Pittsburgh, King 2 (12).

Chicago	010 000 000	1	4 1
Philadelphia	000 000 04x	4	5 0

Harkey, Lons (7), S. Wilson (8), Mi. Williams (8), Lancaster (8) and Girardi; Mulholland, R. McDowell (9) and Daulton. W—Mulholland, 8-8. L—S. Wilson, 4-8. Sv—R. McDowell (19).

Montreal	220 020 000	6	8 1
St. Louis	100 100 000	2	7 0

Nabholz, Rojas (6), Burke (8) and Gaff; DeLeon, Terry (6), Perez (8) and Pagnozzi. W—Nabholz, 4-0. L—DeLeon, 7-15. Sv—Burke (14). HRs—Montreal, Wallach (19), Walker (17). St. Louis, Hudler (7).

Houston	011 000 000	2	9 0
San Diego	020 000 20x	5	9 1

Scott, Clancy (8) and Biagio; Rasmussen, Lefferts (9) and Santiago. W—Rasmussen, 9-13. L—Scott, 9-13. Sv—Lefferts (23). HRs—Houston, G. Davis (20). San Diego, Carter (22).

Cincinnati	010 011 020	5	14 2
San Francisco	100 100 001	3	8 0

Charlton, Dibble (8) and J. Reed; Robinson, O'Neal (7), Oliveras (8), Dewey (9) and G. Carter, Manwaring (7), Kennedy (9). W—Charlton, 11-7. L—Robinson, 10-5. Sv—Dibble (10). HRs—Cincinnati, Morris (7). San Francisco, G. Carter (9).

Atlanta	201 100 020	6	10 0
Los Angeles	000 000 002	2	7 0

Smoltz, Mercker (9) and Whitt; Morgan, Holmes (6), Gott (8), Poole (9) and Sciascia. W—Smoltz, 13-9. L—Morgan, 10-13. HRs—Atlanta, McDowell (7), Justice (23), Gant (27). Blauser (6). Los Angeles, Brooks (18).

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	76	36	0	.679	—
Hiroshima	56	52	1	.519	18
Taiyo	52	55	2	.486	21½
Chunichi	54	61	1	.470	23½
Yakult	51	59	0	.464	24
Hanshin	44	70	0	.386	33

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	70	31	4	.693	—
Nippon Ham	56	49	1	.533	16
Orix	55	50	3	.524	17
Kintetsu	55	54	1	.505	19
Lotte	42	58	2	.420	27½
Daiei	34	70	3	.327	37½

Thursday's Results
Yomiuri 5, Chunichi 2
Yakult 2, Hiroshima 1
Lotte 5, Kintetsu 1

TRANSACTIONS

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CINCINNATI—Signed Lewis Billups, cornerback.

DETROIT—Claimed Dennis McKnight, center-guard, off waivers. Reclaimed Bruce McNorton, cornerback, off waivers. Put Willie Green, wide receiver, and Roman Fortin, guard, on injured reserve.

GREEN BAY—Put Shawn Patterson, defensive end, on injured reserve. Re-signed Blaise Winter, defensive end.

INDIANAPOLIS—Claimed Mark Herrmann, quarterback, and Scott Radecic, linebacker, off waivers.

L.A. RAIDERS—Put Dennis Price, cornerback, on injured reserve. Recalled Ron Burton, linebacker off waivers.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Henry Ellard, wide receiver, to a three-year contract extension. Signed Greg Clark, linebacker.

N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Lawrence Taylor, linebacker, to a three-year contract and received a two-week roster exemption for him. Signed Matt Cavanaugh, quarterback. Waived Robb White, defensive lineman.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Mickey Shuler, tight end.

WASHINGTON—Recalled Stephen Hobbs, wide receiver; Jon Leverenz, linebacker; and Clarence Vaughn, safety, from waivers. Re-signed Terry Orr, tight end, and Alvoid Mays, cornerback. Put Hobbs; Leverenz; Ray Brown, offensive tackle; Mo Elewonibi, offensive guard; and Jeff Rutledge, quarterback, on injured reserve.

Beckenbauer Joins Marseille

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Franz Beckenbauer, who retired from international soccer after leading West Germany to the World Cup championship in July, has signed a two-year contract as technical director with the French league champion Olympique de Marseille, Bernard Tapie, owner of the club, said Thursday.

Holger Osieck, assistant trainer to Beckenbauer for the World Cup team in Italy, has also joined Marseille as a physical trainer, Tapie said.

The statement gave no details of Beckenbauer's salary.

Tapie said Gerard Gili, Marseille's coach since July 1988, would remain in his post.

The U.S. soccer federation is negotiating to hire Beckenbauer, the only man to win the World Cup as player and manager, for its 1994 campaign.

Beckenbauer, who made a record 103 appearances as sweeper for West Germany and was captain when the national team won the World Cup in 1974, said taking over one of Europe's leading clubs was "a real challenge" and he set his sights on winning the European Cup, the French Cup and retaining the league title. *(Reuters, AFP)*

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OBSERVER

Starved for New News

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Troubles get boring. They wear out their welcome. The savings and loan crisis had reached that stage. So had homelessness.

People were saying, "I know homelessness is terrible, but I'm tired of it." They were saying, "Sure the savings and loan catastrophe may bankrupt the country, but it's been around longer than February now and I've had it up to here."

When things reach this stage people need something to chase their troubles away. This is why the latest military expedition has been so refreshing. It has given us some new news.

Not good news. Good news doesn't perk people up. People say they want good news but they don't. For good news it's hard to beat the collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War, yet millions got bored with it overnight. Good news gets boring even faster than trouble.

□

What people really want is new news, and that's what Saddam Hussein's impetuosity and President Bush's military response have provided. The savings and loan problem has disappeared, as if by magic, the way headaches vanish instantly when exposed to the sponsor's tablets.

It was new news that did the job, and not just on that tiresome savings and loan business. When's the last time you had one of those dreary conversations about the awful plight of the homeless? Not since the news hawks abandoned the grates for the desert, I'll bet.

Remember the budget problem? Of course you don't, and you're glad you don't, aren't you? You'd been told about that budget problem for so long that you were ready to scream with boredom, when, in the very nick of time, the problem ceased to exist.

No longer must Americans plod tediously onward with their daily task of worrying whether the whole country might have to be pawned to Japan, or Germany, or maybe even Korea.

How did we make those awful old problems vanish? We took one Saddam Hussein and one Bush, and presto! the world was a new world, thanks to the miracle ingredient they contained: new news.

Sure it had once been fun to quake as the news recorded the daily swish of the dreadful Gramm-Rudman automatic budget-slashing ax coming closer and closer and closer, though after awhile it had got to be — what's that wonderful old expression? — incredibly boring.

Savings and loan, homelessness, budget, Japanese pawnshop, hideous Gramm-Rudman automatic slashing ax — one wanted to cry, "Will no one free us of these stale and tiresome old troubles?"

□

No, I do not believe that Saddam Hussein in faraway Baghdad heard bored America screaming and decided to bring us the new news we desperately craved. I believe him to be a man deficient not just in judgment and finesse, but also in the sensitivity required to realize how desperately we yearned to be unburdened of so much boring old news.

His adventurism probably just happened to coincide with the American public's need for something completely different. And yes, *of course this refreshing new news is* also bad news, and may become much worse news any day now.

Whenever the new news is military it tends to lose very quickly its power to refresh this difficult audience, whose short attention span might make it yawn at the imminence of doomsday itself after five consecutive nights of reporting from Doomsday Headquarters.

The last two American military expeditions, into Grenada and Panama, ended so swiftly that the news audience never had time to lose interest, much less get sick and tired of them. The one that preceded those two, however, kept audience attention focused on Vietnam so long that Americans still remember it as a nightmare when even *news about something as tiresome* as the savings and loan scandal would have seemed diverting.

The question is not how long people will continue absorbing news about sand and heat without feeling the need for some newer news. The question is whether some newer news will turn up to solve our Middle East troubles as effectively as our Middle East troubles have solved the savings and loan, homelessness and budget problems.

New York Times Service

Mary Lou Williams: A Replay on Film

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The pianist and composer Mary Lou Williams was active in a time when her male peers considered it a compliment to say "she plays like a man." Williams, who died of cancer in 1981, would have been 80 this year. She was the first and for a long time only major female jazz instrumentalist.

The French enjoy honoring American artists ignored in America, particularly black artists involved in "America's only native art form." It's an old story.

Nevertheless, last month, Joanne Burke was surprised when the French television channels FR3 and La Sept were the first to buy "Music on My Mind," her documentary film about this overlooked and underrated musician. It had been on the market for a year.

Burke first heard Williams in the Cookery, an "overcrowded, noisy" restaurant in Greenwich Village. "She was so deeply into herself, everything but the music was blocked out. I marveled how she could be so very private in such a public place. Suddenly, I wanted to make this movie."

Shot during the last year of Williams's life, with grants of $65,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts and $50,000 from the Catholic Communication Campaign, Burke was confident of its viability. The feminist factor would no doubt help. But prospective American customers were of one mind: "Jazz films do not sell."

But this film is about jazz as much as a documentary about Donald Trump would be about real estate. It is about an inspirational (a corny word that fits) human being (black and female) who led a fascinating life and who left the world a better place.

Mary Elfrieda Scruggs was born in Atlanta on May 8, 1910. At 3 she played gospel on a pump organ while sitting on her mother's knees. She went on the road with a vaudeville band at 14. Fats Waller jumped for joy hearing her play ragtime, still in her teens. Art Tatum took her to after-hours clubs and improved her keyboard touch. (They played pinball in the afternoon.) She worked for a week with Duke Ellington's Washingtonians. "Lou" slipped into her name, she said she did not remember how, after she married the saxophonist John Williams.

During the 1930s, she was pianist and arranger for Andy Kirk and his Clouds of Joy, a hot and popular band. She heard the soon-to-be-legendary guitarist Charlie Christian in Oklahoma City, where he was working for $2.50 a night, and recommended him to the record producer John Hammond, who recommended him to his brother-in-law, Benny Goodman. She wrote the hit "Roll 'em" for Goodman, "What's Your Story Morning Glory?" for Jimmie Lunceford, "Trumpet No End" for Ellington, "In the Land of Oo-Bla-Dee" for Dizzy Gillespie. She arranged for Cab Calloway, and Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey.

Leading trios in Barney Josephson's Café Society, uptown and downtown, put her in elite company, including Teddy Wilson, Billie Holiday and Josh White. She moved to Hamilton Terrace in Harlem's then-swanky Sugar Hill. Leaving the door unlocked, she would return home to find Thelonious Monk writing at her piano. Charlie Parker asked her advice about recording with strings in that apartment. Miles Davis wanted to know what she thought about adding a tuba.

The New Yorker's Whitney Balliett described her piano style as "styleless, elusive, a catalyst, a refractor, a mirror. . . . She kept summing up the music around her by distilling the best of it and offering it in a swinging direct manner — the same manner in which she offered herself."

Her style was more a succession of styles than styleless. She evolved effortlessly from ragtime to gospel, stride, swing, bebop and beyond (in duo with the avant-garde pianist Cecil Taylor at Carnegie Hall), with or a bit ahead of the pack but taken for granted — "good for a girl." The strength and sensuality with which she digs into the keyboard belies Roberta Flack's sugar-coated narration in the film. Mary Lou Williams obviously knew how to be "bad."

One night in Paris in 1953, she walked off the stage in the middle of a set into, as critic Barry Ulanov describes it, "what's known in the language of mystical theology as 'the dark night of her soul.' She had to get out of where she was, and it wouldn't come cleanly, sweetly, easily. It had to come by some kind of dramatic moment. . . . She needed to retreat, and she retreated."

"I canceled everything," she says. "All I did was eat and sleep. I couldn't take it any longer, so I just left — the piano, the money, all of it. I was stuck."

Most of the next three years were spent praying and meditating in Our Lady of Lourdes, a church she at first chose because it was near her home and open day and night. Then she "found peace" there. Charlie Parker's drug-related death in 1955 profoundly distressed her. In 1956, she converted to Roman Catholicism.

"She was depressed by what she saw around her," Flack narrates. "Poverty, deterioration, suffering. She took people off the street, fed them, gave them clothes and encouraged them to go on." She opened a thrift shop in Harlem to fund her charity work. It lost money despite the generosity of friends. She stocked Louis Armstrong's shirts, Duke Ellington's shoes. For 15 years she avoided public performance.

In the late 1960s, she met the Reverend Peter O'Brien, a young Jesuit priest. They became, says Joanne Burke, "deep deep friends." He also became her manager and she started working again. O'Brien told Burke he had "no answer as to why the church let me do this." Some officials did not approve. But there was a mutually beneficial exchange between the church and this grand, respected lady. She composed religious works. Her jazz-based "Mary Lou's Mass" was performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Alvin Ailey choreographed the work for his dance company. This month she became the first female instrumentalist to be elected to the Down Beat magazine Hall of Fame.

Watching Williams playing a bone-rattling down-home "Roll 'em" in 1980 in a Kansas City club, it is hard to believe that she was dying and knew it. Her death was protracted and painful. Father O'Brien saw her through it and suffered a nervous breakdown. He now ministers to the terminally ill.

For a more positive final image, tenorman Buddy Tate recalls: "Kansas City in the '30s was one of the swingingest places in the world. Mary, she and I used to jam a lot. She was a little bashful, you know. She was outplaying all those men. She didn't think so. But they thought so."

Mary Lou Williams: "Distilling the best . . . in a swinging direct manner."

PEOPLE

No More Dirty Harry, Says Clint Eastwood

Dirty Harry is hanging it up. Clint Eastwood says he plans no more sequels to the shoot-'em-up movies featuring a San Francisco detective known for his .44 Magnum and his taunting "Make my day" line to bad guys. "The very dangerous thing about doing sequels is you can fall into a pattern of self-imitation," Eastwood said in Minneapolis during a retrospective of his films.

□

French and U.S. film directors will be able to work more easily in each others' countries under an agreement reached with the Motion Picture and Entertainment Association, French Culture Minister Jack Lang said Thursday. The agreement, negotiated by Lang and the association president, Jack Valenti, came after French artists had trouble working in the United States. "The idea is to work toward establishing automatic filming permits, with a minimum of red tape," Lang said. Last spring, Lang condemned U.S. immigration rules as discriminating against lesser-known artists, saying it was "easier to perform in Moscow than in Washington or Los Angeles."

□

A judge in Cincinnati ruled Thursday that the Contemporary Arts Center and its director, Dennis Barrie, must stand trial Sept. 24 on obscenity charges for displaying five sexually explicit photographs by Robert Mapplethorpe. They already were scheduled to go on trial each on one misdemeanor charge of using children in material involving nudity. Municipal Judge David Albanese rejected a defense request to dismiss the obscenity charge. Defense lawyers argued that the pictures were a legitimate art exhibition and immune from Ohio's obscenity law. The exhibition is now in Boston, where on Wednesday a court clerk refused to issue criminal complaints sought by an anti-pornography coalition.

□

The Swiss-born conductor Charles Dutoit, music director of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra since 1977, is the new music director of the Orchestre National de France, succeeding Lorin Maazel. He takes over Jan. 1, 1991, but his appearances with the orchestra will be limited by prior commitments until the 1992-93 season.

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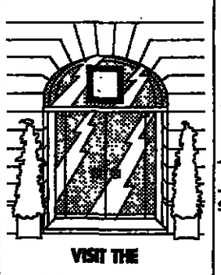

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